The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.97

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 25 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 63. 2 p.m. 76 Humidity „ 94. „ 81

February 25, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 63 Humidity „ 71 „ 69

2841 日二拾月正 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915. 四拾國 號伍廿月二英 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREAT CAPTURES BY THE RUSSIANS.

OVER 48,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

German Attacks Repulsed.

PRESS BUREAU STATEMENT ON SINGAPORE RIOT.

Sir John French's Report.

(*Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.*)

Feb. 23, 3.45 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports as follows:—The enemy continues to show considerable activity in the neighbourhood of Ypres and several attacks and counter-attacks have taken place. On the 21st the enemy exploded mines which destroyed one of our trenches. A new line was prepared a short distance in the rear and was immediately occupied. Any attempts at further progress have been completely frustrated. Near Givenchy our infantry, after a successful bombardment, captured an enemy trench and blew it up. An attempted attack by the enemy along La Bassee Canal was easily repulsed by our artillery and rifle fire, in which our troops have shown marked superiority.

French Reports.

(*Havas Telegram.*)

Feb. 23.

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 67.75.

We realised new progress on the Sousin front. We occupy in Alsace the greatest part of Stoesswehr village. We stopped two German attacks west of Lombaertzyde.

The bombardment of Rheims was resumed yesterday, being very violent. It lasted eleven hours and 1,500 shells were thrown over the town. The interior vaulted roof of the Cathedral was wrecked, 20 houses were set ablaze and 20 civilians killed.

We silenced a German battery and blew up its ammunition wagons between Malancourt and the Meuse.

Colonel Marchand has been promoted Brigadier.

Dover.—The Norwegian coal steamer Regina, bound to Bordeaux, was sunk yesterday off Dover cliffs, the crew being saved.

(*Official Telegram from the French Government, through Peking.*)

Feb. 24.

A Zeppelin bombarded Calais on the 22nd, causing damage of no importance. The Allies' batteries destroyed a heavy gun near Lombaertzyde.

Rheims has again been bombarded very violently, 1,500 shells falling on the town, every part of it being attacked. The Cathedral was particularly aimed at, and sufferod very much. About 20 houses were set ablaze and 20 civilians were killed in the street.

The French brilliantly carried a line of trenches and two woods on the Sousain-Beausejour front, entirely repulsing two counter-attacks, taking numerous prisoners and inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans. The French infantry and artillery took a marked advantage in Argonne.

Between Argonne and the Meuse we have increased our progress and strengthened ourselves at Cheppy Wood, fortifying the enemy positions taken previously; also at Eparges, where we are occupying nearly all the enemy positions. A German attack against Bouchet wood failed. The French carried a German trench near Apremont, in Alsace, and they have occupied nearly all Stoesswehr village.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Germans Repulsed at Ossowiecs.

Feb. 24, 3.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent reports that a Petrograd communique says:—

The Russians in the Carpathians captured 48,331 Austrians, 17 guns, and 118 mitrailleuses between the 21st January and the 20th February.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Stubborn fighting continued on the 21st inst. on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew.

The Germans attacked the fortress of Ossowiecs, whose guns repulsed them.

We retained Edwabno, north of Lomja, against strong attacks.

Three German attacks on the town of Prasnysh were repulsed, our armoured motor-cars contributing largely to the success, their fire decimating the Germans at a distance of 75 paces.

A number of villages on the road to Plonsk frequently changed hands.

We repulsed persistent Austrian attacks in the Carpathians. Fierce fighting is proceeding with great enemy forces south of Dolina and Stanislau, in Galicia.

The Singapore Riot.

Feb. 23, 9 20 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that, owing to jealousy arising out of recent promotions, a portion of the 5th Light Infantry (late 5th Bengals) at Singapore, refused to obey orders, and caused a serious riot, which had to be quelled by the local Forces, assisted by men from the British and Allied ships.

The casualties were 6 officers, 14 British soldiers and 14 civilians killed, and 9 British soldiers wounded.

Some of the rioters were killed. A large number surrendered and others were captured.

There was no destruction of property.

All is now quiet.

A Tokyo telegram states that Japanese and French warships assisted to quell the riot and that some Japanese were wounded.

Rheims Cathedral Again Bombarded.

Feb. 23, 4.45 p.m.

To-day's Paris communique says:—

The Germans made two abortive attacks on Lombaertzyde.

The bombardment of Rheims by the enemy was extremely violent. The first period lasted for six hours, and the second for five hours. About 1,500 shells were fired into all quarters of the town. The remains of the Cathedral formed a special target, and the edifice suffered seriously. The interior of the vaulted roof, which had hitherto resisted, now burst. Twenty houses caught fire, and twenty civilians were killed.

Our artillery between Malancourt and the Meuse silenced a German battery and exploded ammunition waggons.

ON THE GALICIAN FRONTIER.

Lemberg Poles in Sympathy with Russia.

Professor Pares, the authorised correspondent at Russian Headquarters, in his latest despatch, describes the calm and confidence of the population of the Southern frontier towns.

"Once one was in the train for Galicia," he writes, "it was the war atmosphere and simplicity itself. The talk was all that of people engaged directly or indirectly. At the old frontier some of the buildings near the station were wrecked by artillery fire, and the railway was lined with a succession of solid hospital barracks, with the local commandant's flag flying over one of them. There was plenty to eat at the station; and though we moved on very quickly, everyone from our crowded train managed to find a place in the Austrian carriages, chiefly because everyone was ready to help his neighbour.

"The corridors jammed with passengers and kits, we moved on through the typical 'strips' of Russian peasant culture, a pleasant, wooded country, passing a draft detachment on the halt, which waved greetings to us. My companion, a phenomenally strong man, and one distinguished by a fine spirit, was talking of the indifference to danger of the Russian peasant. He regarded it as an indifference to all sensations; anyhow, they go forward, whatever the conditions, as a sheer matter of course. With the ordinary educated man the mind must be kept occupied with work if unpleasant possibilities of all kinds are to be kept out of it, but the general for whom we are bound will jump up from a meal at any time when there is a chance of getting under fire.

"We draw up in the great station at Lemberg. To the right of us stretched endless lines crowded with waggons, especially with sanitary trains. In the lofty passages and waiting rooms are sleeping troops with piled muskets; some wounded on stretchers tended by the Sisters of Mercy, who are constantly on duty here; and a crowd of people, all soldiers, coming and going. One passed many Austrian prisoners, of whom another enormous batch was just announced to arrive; and elsewhere a Russian private explained to me the excellent quality of the Hungarian knapsack, which he and his comrades had turned into busbies. One man was asleep inside the rail opposite the ticket office. He did not seem to mind how often he was woken up.

In the town everything is quiet and life goes so naturally that no one could take it for a conquered city. In the country this might have been expected, because far the greater part of the population is Little Russian; but in Lemberg the Russians are only about 17 per cent. and the predominant element is the Polish (60 per cent.), the rest being Jews (20 per cent.) or Germans (3 per cent.). The University, the Press and the bulk of the professional class are Polish. This result is in character with the place, which has a peculiarly pleasing atmosphere of its own; but it is also a great tribute to two quite different influences, to those Poles who, though in no way tied to Russia, have preferred to all other considerations the corporate interests of their fellow-countrymen, and to the wise and sympathetic administration of the Russian Governor-General, Count George Bobrinsky.

In an earlier despatch Professor Pares described how nearly von Hindenburg came to the capture of Warsaw in his second desperate attempt. The Russians turned the attack into a rout, and the Professor comments; "The main credit of the generalship rests with Ruzsky, who has shown intellect and ability of a very rare kind."

BROTHERS BUXTON.

Interview on Return to London.

Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., and his brother, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, reached London on January 8, on their return from the Balkans. The attempt that was made on the life of the two brothers by a Young Turk fanatic, Hassan Taksim, in Bukharest, on the day of the funeral of King Carol, is still fresh in the public memory.

Since they left England, on Sept. 1, Mr. Noel and Mr. Roden Buxton have visited the capitals of all the Balkan States, interviewing in each case the reigning sovereign and the principal statesmen of the country.

"We must have been practically the last people who saw the old King of Rumania alive," Mr. Roden Buxton mentioned, in an interview which he and his brother gave to a *Daily News* representative. "We left him at seven o'clock one evening, and when the waiter brought us our coffee the next morning he told us the King had died in the night."

A graphic account of the attack on the Messrs. Buxton, of which only brief particulars have hitherto been published, was derived from the details which each of them, in spite of a manifest reluctance on the adventure, consented to furnish in reply to questions.

How the Attack was Made.

"We were just leaving our hotel by motor," Mr. Roden Buxton said, "with M. Gueshoff, when the attack was made. The Young Turk who fired at us—a man of only twenty-four—was a politician of high position educated in Paris at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, who was at Sofia as an emissary of the Young Turk Party, charged with capturing the adhesion of Bulgaria to the Turkish plans. He had actually occupied the room next to us at the hotel."

"Altogether," said Mr. Roden Buxton, his brother adding material details to the story, "six shots were fired, all at point blank range. The first was aimed straight at my brother's heart, but was stopped by a thick pocket book in his breast pocket. The second went right through my body, penetrating the top of my right lung on its way; the third struck my brother in the jaw, passing right through both cheeks; the fourth grazed M. Gueshoff's forehead, drawing a good deal of blood without causing serious injury, and the other two passed through our clothes, one falling to each of us."

"I am bound to admit," Mr. Noel Buxton put in at this point, "that our presence in Bukharest and a knowledge of our mission constituted great provocation, and as it happened nothing could possibly have furthered our objects more successfully than the attack on us, for its inevitable result was a great wave of popular feeling in our favour."

Mr. Roden Buxton was the more seriously injured of the two brothers, but after a few days of anxiety he made a good recovery, and neither he nor Mr. Noel Buxton looks the worse for his experience.

A Prison Interview.

"After we came out of hospital," Mr. Roden Buxton mentioned, "we went to see our assailant in prison, and discussed with him Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill and the ethics of political assassination."

"Contrition at all for what he had done?" Mr. Buxton added in answer to a question. "Not the least."

While reluctant to enter into any detailed discussion of the political situation in the Balkans, Mr. Noel Buxton said they felt clear that the various aims of the Balkan States were in no way irreconcilable. Greece was at present giving material evidences of friendship with Servia, and he pointed out further that should a renewed Austrian invasion of Servia be allowed to reach a successful issue, Bulgaria might well be driven, in the interests of self-preservation, into the arms of Turkey and Austria.

Of the gallantry of the Serbs both the brothers spoke with emphasis and enthusiasm.

"We reached Nish," Mr. Noel Buxton said, "when the Servians were at their lowest point of depression. They frankly admitted that their army was in great measure demoralised. Some of the legations, indeed, were on the point of taking their departure from the city. The extraordinary rally of the Serbs is not even now wholly easy to explain. It was partly due to the arrival of much-needed munitions just in the nick of time, which enabled them to support their infantry adequately with artillery, as they had not been able to do before, and partly to the wonderful elan which the Servians always exhibit. Their old King, who is over seventy and in feeble health, came out of his semi-retirement and actually shouldered a rifle and went with his men into the trenches."

Both Mr. Noel Buxton and his brother were anxious that the *Daily News* should give publicity to their very earnest appeal for material expressions of sympathy with the Servians.

An Appeal.

"Their need," they said, "is terrible. They are wholly inadequately supplied with surgical appliances and equipment, and have been reduced to boiling their bandages and using them over again. The soldiers are in many cases without boots or greatcoats, and say they suffer more from frost-bite than from gunfire. Lady Paget's hospital has done most admirable work, and its presence has been of the very highest value as a link between England and the Servians, who have been most generous in their appreciation of the help they have received. But it has been far too little. Anything more that it is possible to do for them ought to be done without hesitation or delay.

"Then," Mr. Roden Buxton added, "there is the refugee problem. Tens of thousands of families have been displaced by the invasion of the North of Servia, and the work of relief is quite beyond the capacity of the country itself. While we were in Nish, whole families were coming rumbling into the city packed in ox-carts; when we got there there was literally nowhere for them to go. Children have actually been dying of cold in the streets. The need of financial help for Servian refugees is urgent in the extreme, and its moral value will be immense, for the Servians are warmly responsive to English sympathy."

"And the military prospects of Servia?" Mr. Noel Buxton was asked.

"All one can say," he replied, "is that the Austrians are not likely to sit down permanently under their defeat, and it is not humanly reasonable to suppose that Servia, with her necessarily limited resources, can resist such a power as Austria indefinitely. This, of course, only emphasises the need for an effective accord among the Balkan States."

Ceylon Duty Payments.

The January duty payments to January 20th were in Ceylon on sixteen and a quarter million pounds the same as in the similar period in 1914. Exports were nearly four millions as compared to three millions.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED

Fierce fighting is proceeding in the Carpathians.

A Press Bureau statement on the Singapore riot is given to-day.

The Russians have retained Edwabno, north of Lomja, against strong attacks.

Three German attacks against the town of Prasnysh have been repulsed by the Russians.

The Germans have attacked the fortress at Ossowiecs, the guns of which repulsed them.

The Allies have captured more trenches in the region of Beausejour and maintained previous gains.

The Russians in the Carpathians captured 48,331 Austrians and many guns between the 21st January and 20th inst.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The Italian Opera Company staged "Ernani" last night.

A League match between the Navy and the R.G.A. is reported to-day.

General news and an article on "The Year's Foreign Trade" appear on page 3.

Ensign Annie Smyth, B. A., of the Salvation Army, has arrived in Hongkong.

A Chinese who relieved another of a watch at the Races has been sent to gaol for six months.

An interesting lecture on "The Sun" was given by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie last evening.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Italian Grand Opera Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Italian Grand Opera Co.—Theatre Royal.
The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.—Meeting—11.30 a.m.
Legislative Council.—2.30 p.m.
Sale of Furniture, 8, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon—G. P. Lammert.—11 a.m.
Sale of furniture, 15, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon—G. P. Lammert.—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 27.
H. K. Jockey Club Race Meeting.
Hongkong Hotel, meeting of shareholders.—noon.

Thursday, March 5.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

Friday, March 6.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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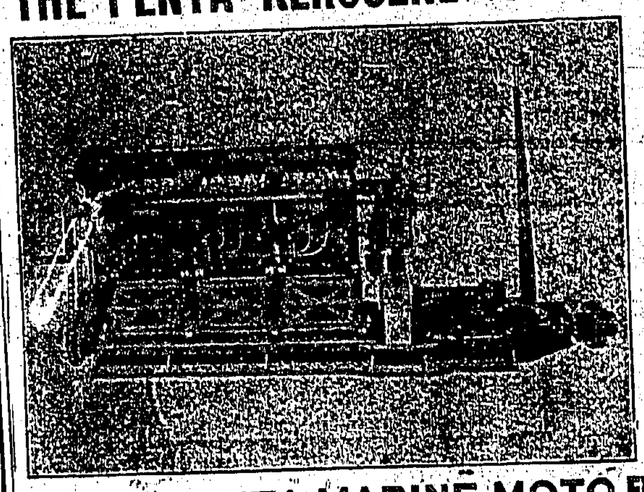

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Conditions in Germany.

According to telegrams recently published the condition of affairs in Germany is very bad. It is obvious to the most mentally indigent that the blockade, now being carried on with more vigour than ever, will intensify the conditions existing in the country, and if Germany unwittingly, through her policy of mine-strewing should sink the ships of neutral Powers, she increases the distress in the country and hastens the end of the war. The most eloquent fact is the statement that there is not a woman in the country but who clamours for peace. The long, melancholy procession of wounded to be seen in every town of importance in Germany convinces the public, in spite of the dearth of news in the papers, that Germany is reaping a harvest unlooked for a few months ago.

Daily Press.

America and Military Expansion.

Occasional telegrams from Washington during last month made mention of the advocacy of increased armaments by the American Secretary of State for War as well as by several well-known naval and military officers, but it is interesting to see from the American newspapers to hand that they got absolutely no encouragement from Congress. All amendments to the Appropriations for the Army with a view to their enlargement were overwhelmingly defeated, and the Appropriation for the Army for the next financial year stands at $101,000,000. The House was asked by the advocates of military expansion "to take warning by the fate of Belgium," and create such an Army and Navy that the territory of the United States can never be over run and occupied by an invading army. It is not surprising that the American civilian should be asking himself what all this means exactly, both in its bearing upon the question of expenditure and on the general foreign policy of the United States. The answer is that if America is to create such an Army and Navy that its territory can never be overrun and occupied by an invading army it must provide a chain of fortresses along the Canadian and Mexican borders and at each possible landing place on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts of the United States.

China Mail.

Labour Exchange and the War.

The Press Association is enabled to furnish some interesting and reliable information on the work of the Labour Exchanges at Home during 1914. This work, national in its scope, is of gigantic proportions and has many ramifications, and the results show that the department is doing a useful service in the direction for which it was established. It will probably be found, when the official report of its operations is issued, that during 1914 about 3,000,000 applications from workpeople for situations have been registered, and that something like 1,100,000 vacancies have been filled through the agency of the Labour Exchanges throughout the country. During the first six months of the year the work went on steadily increasing, and about 3,200 persons a day were placed in employment. Curiously enough, the effect of the war has been not to decrease, but very largely to increase, the work of various Exchanges. As a matter of fact, owing, no doubt, to recruiting for the army, there has been, since the war broke out, a great shortage of labour in some trades and a large demand for work-people in others, and the exchanges have been called upon to supply large numbers of workmen, partly to the Military and Naval authorities and partly to army contractors, and also to replace men who have enlisted.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Allahabad Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Allahabad, January 26.—The annual Allahabad Lawn Tennis Open Tournament will not take place, but the local handicap tournament is now proceeding, the main proceeds being devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Bombay Presidency Science Association.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Science Association, held in the University Building, Bombay, with Dr. H. H. Mann in the chair, Mr. D. D. Kanga, of the Elphinstone College, communicated the results of his investigation into the constituents of the Lantana plant, a weed which has in a few years extended over the whole of India and become a serious pest in South India.

Well-known Shanghai Lady's Death.

The death took place yesterday, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of February 17, at the Isolation Hospital, of Mrs. Solly, mother of the late British Postmaster of Shanghai. Deceased, who was in her 64th year, had many friends in the Settlement and the deep sympathy of all will be extended to the family in their bereavement. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Of Irish Descent.

M. Brindejonc des Moulinais, the holder of the trans-Continental record for aviators, who has received a commission for his services in the war, is of Irish descent. His ancestor, Roland Bermingham, came from Ireland to St. Malo in 1564, and eventually, after an aristocratic marriage, transformed his surname into Brindejonc de Bermingham. The present head of the family to which the accomplished airman belongs bears the title of Comte de Bermingham, but since 1852 the junior branch has borne the name of Brindejonc de Moulinais.

North-West Railway of India.

Lahore, January 26.—The *Tribune* understands from a reliable source that the reduction in the train staff that has lately been ordered on the N.-W. Railway is simply on account of the reduction in number of trains due to reduced business. Such train staff as is not required for the time being is put on compulsory leave as has always been the case in the past. There is no intention to reduce the station or the office establishment anywhere nor is the number of district offices to be reduced.

Francis Ouimet.

According to an American paper, Francis Ouimet, of Boston, again heads the list of the sixteen best golfers in the United States. Ouimet earned the distinction this year through his play in the amateur championship, while last year his position was assured through a remarkable victory over Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English golfers, in the final of the open championship. Ouimet, in addition to winning the national title, was successful in the Massachusetts amateur championship, and captured several minor events.

Patriotic League at Hangchow.

Hangchow, Feb. 17.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the British subjects in Hangchow, in connection with the Patriotic League and it was the general opinion that we should affiliate with the Shanghai Branch rather than form an independent Branch here, as our community is so small. Everyone signed the roll of the League and about $1,000 was subscribed by those present. Mr. S. Duncan Main was appointed Treasurer to collect the subscriptions and forward them to Shanghai for transmission to England.

Madras Scholarship.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to institute, in lieu of the existing six post-graduate scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each per mensem eight scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each, tenable for two years, to be awarded to poor and promising students, who, after passing the B. A. degree examination, wish to appear for the B. A. Honours degree examination, taking a further course of two years under Regulation 203 of the University Regulations. The proposal to award the scholarships irrespective of the subjects selected is also approved.

NOTICE.

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THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Considering that we have been engaged in a great war since the beginning of August and that every part of the world is suffering from the financial dislocation which it has caused, the Board of Trade returns of our foreign business can only be regarded as highly satisfactory, remarks the *Manchester Guardian*. In the first seven months of the year, trade having already begun to slacken, there was a decrease of £5,241,079 in our imports and £4,357,025 in our exports. The declines for the complete year are £71,302,090 in imports and £95,014,564 in exports. These are large figures, no doubt, but they are not quite so terrible as they look when they are examined. For instance, if the comparison is made with 1912, when we were by no means badly off, the fall last year comes out at the substantially lower figures of £57,207,982 in imports and £56,992,714 in exports. More than that, we actually did a larger trade in 1914 than in the boom year of 1907, as will be seen from the appended table:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1907	645,807,942	426,035,083
1908	592,953,487	377,103,824
1909	624,704,957	378,180,347
1910	678,257,024	430,384,772
1911	680,157,527	454,110,298
1912	744,640,631	487,223,439
1913	769,033,959	525,461,416
1914	697,432,649	430,230,725

It will be borne in mind, of course, in weighing these figures, that we have deliberately deprived ourselves of a considerable amount of export trade in order that the enemy should as far as possible be subjected to economic pressure, as he is in point of fact. There is no need to enumerate all the export prohibitions, but we may at all events mention the various branches of armament making, khaki and other woollen manufacturing, saddlery and bootmaking, which have been so busy providing for the forces of the Allies, and especially our own, that export trading would have been almost out of the question, even if it had been permitted. It may be explained that the accounts of goods exported include goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Allies, but do not include goods taken from British Government stores and depots or bought by the Government and shipped on Government vessels. It would have been rather absurd to call these latter exports, but still it is well to make it clear that they are not treated as such. At the end of July machinery and wool stood out as articles in which there had been a substantial gain during the year, the former being £1,218,214 up and the latter £1,149,486. Iron and steel, however, had lost £3,499,524, other metals £1,003,617, electrical goods £1,153,260, and coal and coke £1,227,790. Then the war came. Since then we have done a trade represented by the following figures:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
August	42,362,034	24,211,271
September	45,051,937	26,674,101
October	51,559,289	28,601,815
November	55,987,058	24,601,619
December	67,554,960	26,278,928
Total five months	262,515,278	130,367,734

It will be seen from this that December was the best month we have had as regards imports since the war began. The total was so good, indeed, that it was only £3,559,914 below that of December, 1913, and £6,507,548 under that of December, 1912. The exports exceeded those of November by £1,677,000, but they were not equal to those of September and October, and were a long way behind what is usual, the fall from 1913 being £17,047,992 and from 1912, £15,180,110. In the early months of the year raw cotton was imported freely, and the total value at the end of July exceeded that of the corresponding date in 1913 by £7,193,637. The war changed all that, however, and at the end of the year the total value showed a decline of £15,244,778. In dealing with cotton, however, it is better to give quantities than values, especially when, as in this instance, prices fall to a very low level in one year but not in the other. The total weight of the imports in 1912 was 28,058,178 centals of 100lb., and in 1913 21,742,906. Last year it was 18,638,511. The exports of cotton yarns and fabrics, which at the end of July showed a decline of £596,238 as compared with 1913 and £5,048,928 compared with 1912, finished the year with a fall of £23,886,485 as against 1913 and £18,944,586 as against 1912. The chief declines in other industries for the year are £12,572,346 in iron and steel (against which there is a decrease of £4,366,493 in imports, due to the stoppage of German and Belgian competition), £5,677,417 in machinery, £4,202,009 in new ships (compensated for by naval work), £11,458,532 in coal and coke, £6,133,967 in woollen goods (against which there is the increased work in providing army clothing), and over £5,000,000 in food. No industry has exported as much as it did in 1913, and fully manufactured goods show a decline which in the aggregate amounts to £73,216,681.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Panama Pageant.

Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal zone, has stated that the condition of the Panama waterway may make it necessary to curtail the naval pageant next month, as numerous slides at the Culebra cut make it questionable whether it will be possible to pass a Dreadnought through the canal at that time.

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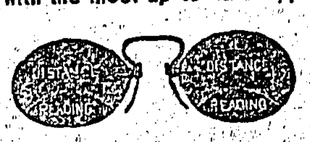

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Turkey without Greece.

A *Telegraph* reader sends us the following, which was heard at the Motor and Cycle Trades' dinner in Sydney.

A guest asked a pretty waitress for some "Turkey without any Greece." The waitress replied, rather rudely: "You must be German."

He said, "No, I'm Hungary." His friend then nudged him, saying:—"Be careful; don't Russia or she won't Servia."

The waitress then retired, but returned immediately, saying, "Do you intend to Roumania?"

The guest replied, "Certainly; I want Samoa." The waitress then became rather familiar, and said, "Ring the Belgium, and I'll call Nancy; the dinner will cost you a New Guinea."

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Sarifa 12 Bridges St. Second Floor, Macao.
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W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Feb. 18th, 1915.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. E. T. Bunje and sons beg to thank the numerous friends who have expressed their sympathy with them in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

VAGARIES OF THE CHILD MIND.

We published, in Wednesday's issue, a list of "howlers" recently sent to a Home educational paper. Such lists appear with conspicuous regularity—after the term-end examinations, presumably—and one collection is pretty much like another. Analysis of any list usually shows that, while two or three of the blunders are probably "faked," the rest bear the marks of genuineness. They are read and smiled at by the public, but, as a rule, only persons interested in child psychology see anything more in them than food for momentary amusement, or else further grounds for criticising accepted educational methods and abusing the school-masters.

The schoolmaster, (like the padre and the Government official,) is regarded by Britishers as fair game for baiting and vilifying—occasionally because the baiters and vilifiers themselves do not pause to consider the difficulties under which he works. No system of education is perfect—indeed we have sometimes been constrained to show that certain systems are as far from perfection as it is reasonably possible to be; but we often feel that the schoolmaster is still a much-injured man, for the very simple reason that the people in the street do not recognise the extent to which (if he is to be successful) he must depend on the co-operation of parents. The "howlers" which we reprinted are, if the public would but see it, quite as much the fault of the parent as of the teacher—and possibly a deal more so. In the first place, the subjects about which the examinees have made such ludicrous mistakes, happen, in many cases, not to concern "school" matters essentially; some of them relate rather to the items that form the family breakfast-table conversation; and the blunders made are those which the parent is more likely to be able to correct than the schoolmaster. It has always seemed to us (and there is good backing for the idea among the writings of psychologists) that the bringing out of the power to think directly and to grasp the gist of a statement belongs to the early and pre-school stage of the child's existence. If the child mind is not trained to seize the main point of an assertion it will assuredly, in most cases, lay hold of a non-essential. "Charles II told the people they could get drunk and gamble and do what they liked. That was called the Restoration" is a fair example. The answer was written by some feather-witted boy who had paid more attention to his teacher's rough summary of the licence that obtained at the Restoration than to the central fact or facts.

We are not going to say that a parent should try to answer every question put by a child; no one who wished to avoid an untimely end in a lunatic asylum would dream of such an attempt; but there is surely a happy medium between the "Don't bother!" attitude, and taking upon oneself a task that would puzzle Solomon. Fathers and mothers who regard their parenthood seriously, usually contrive to devote at least an hour out of each day to amusing their children; and we think that a part of that hour might be converted into a sort of "question-time." A child who thrusts his importunate and ill-timed enquiry on otherwise occupied parents or elders, might well be told to save them till question-time—and then ask his fill; and we believe that the result of this would be that most of the sheerly silly questions which children ask, for the sake of asking, would slip out of the little one's mind long before the time was due for hearing them, and that the mental effort necessary to retain the subject of enquiry that was really troubling his brain, would be an excellent gymnastic. The eternal, and more often than not inconsequent, "Why?" would largely disappear if the youngster's mind were bent all day on the fact that there were two or three or six matters about which he required extra special information; and we cannot help thinking that if his more rational questions were wisely answered, and his more healthy curiosity encouraged, there would soon be developed in him much for which his ultimate teachers would be unfeignedly thankful.

The Bank Clerk.

We don't know how the bank clerk came originally to be regarded as a sort of undesirable. Perhaps it was his own fault; perhaps it was his ill luck in having to occupy a midway position between the trades and the professions; or perhaps his reputation has been spitefully blackened by other gentlemen of the clerk persuasion because he usually is entitled to a pension and they usually are not. Really we see no reason why the bank (or any other) clerk should not be as manly a fellow as persons in other walks in life. Originally the workers in shops and offices were regarded as belonging to the unmanly, because they followed an indoor calling; but early closing and facilities for sport have put an end to that idea. That there is the real stuff in this class as much as in any other is shown by a letter in a copy of the *Times* that arrived in Hongkong this morning. A bank clerk was wounded by the bursting of a shell; immediately his corporal—also a bank clerk—rushed into the road, at the risk of his life, and rescued the injured man from the firing line. If this sort of thing be unmanly and "indoor-like," by all means let us have some more of it.

More about German Scholarship.

Talking of to-day's *Times*, we notice that it gives some little prominence to a subject that has recently interested our readers and some of our correspondents; German *versus* English Culture, to wit. Sir Clifford Allbutt, the veteran physicist, writes about Goethe; while, in another part of the paper, there is a short notice of Professor Ridgway's presidential address at the meeting of the Classical Association, in which the rival merits of the two countries are touched upon. Professor Allbutt speaks of the egotism of Goethe, and seems to imply that even in him the modern German spirit, of placing self-glorification before real culture, is traceable. "As we look back upon his life and conversation," he writes, "can we resist the conviction that the ways of his life, his discipline, and his intercourse with men and women were deliberately ordered for one end, and this the building of his own self?" This is not the first time that Goethe has been accused of vanity; indeed we have heard Germans themselves so accuse him, and it is worth noticing that the quotations from him on which the new German school most ringe the changes are those which seem to encourage the glorious gospel of self-esteem.

Justice to Both Sides.

If our readers hark back to the recollection of the various well-read Germans whom they may have known, they will doubtless see that, to many of these, books were rather trade implements (things that would give them a *material* advantage and a better conceit of themselves) than companions, and that many of these highly-instructed ones would have been just as happy had destiny called them to the handling of razor and scissors instead of to the tools of some scientific or literary occupation.

Professor Ridgway, however, takes a much wider view than Sir Clifford, and pleads for the giving of honour to whom honour is due. He girds gently at the sudden "face-about" of so many Britishers in regard to everything German, and urges the desirability of giving the devil his due. He wants to see people "taking whatever, when thoroughly tested, seems to them the truth, from Germany and everywhere else, and that too with full acknowledgment." He would have every new idea "whether the product of the greatest German or the humblest British subjects" submitted to a rigid test of criticism, and recommends all to "keep clear of those who are so over violent or so over civil that every German with them is either God or Devil." The long and short of the whole business is, of course, that no German and no Britisher is quite in the right frame of mind, just now, for fair criticism. In a few months' time we may all see both sides of the question better than we were ever able to do before the outbreak of war.

DAY BY DAY.

CHEERFULNESS IS LIKE MONEY WELL EXPENDED IN CHARITY—THE MORE WE DISPENSE OF IT, THE GREATER OUR POSSESSIONS.—Hugo.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 69; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 32 published.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Atlantique to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Malta to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Atlantique to-day at 4 p.m.

English Mail:—Closes per s.s. Malta at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Banks.—$800, buyers, ex. div.
Cantons.—$352½, buyers.
China and Manilas.—$6½.
Indo-Chinas.—$70, buyers.
Shells.—87/6, sales.
China Sugars.—$108, sales.
Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 52, buyers.
Hongkong Lands.—$110.
Ewos.—Tls. 132, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 90, buyers.
Green Islands.—$5½.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Japanese Resident's Loss.

A Japanese living at Ashley Road, Kowloon, has reported to the police the theft from his residence of a hat, an umbrella and a small quantity of money, to the total value of eighteen dollars.

House-Breaking.

A woman living at Kowloon Old City has complained to the Police that during her absence yesterday some one broke into her house by forcing open the front door and stole a quantity of clothing, $250 worth of jewellery and $460 in money.

Cinderella Dance.

The second Cinderella dance given at the Hongkong Hotel last night was a big success, and was attended by many leading residents. Special menus were arranged for dinner and at the dance, which followed, the band of the 74th Punjabis supplied a splendid programme of music.

Whist Drive.

The fortnightly whist drive arranged by the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club was held in the Chaplain's room at the Yard last night and was very largely attended. The function was in every way a success, and at the close, the prizes, which were as follows, were presented by Mr. Hatcher, the Hon. Secretary:—Ladies—1, Mrs. C. J. Tacchi; 2, Mrs. F. W. Eager; 3, Mrs. Waugh; booby, Mrs. Alderman; Consolation prizes, Mrs. Hollins and Mrs. Tooker. Gents.—1, Mr. G. Warren; 2, Mr. Jackson; 3, Mr. H. D. Hollway; booby, Mr. R. Cousins.

Victoria Theatre.

"The Midnight Guest", a four-part dramatic film, is being shown at the Victoria Theatre for the last time to-night; it portrays a fine human interest story and has some strongly sensational situations. The war pictures are, by a long way, the finest we have yet seen. To-morrow night a new Wiffles picture will be shown, together with a special series of war pictures. The Victoria having now obtained exclusive rights in Hongkong for the showing of Messrs. Pathe's pictures, the "Roosmbole" films will shortly be continued at this theatre, and a new Pathe picture, "The Crime of Love," will be produced on March 2.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT.

One Submarine Accounted for.

The German attempt to sink the Folkestone-Boulogne mail-boat, which failed merely because of bad marksmanship, will assuredly be regarded as one of the most dastardly designs yet conceived by the enemy. The ship, we are told, had ninety-two passengers on board, all civilians, several of whom were neutrals. There cannot be the least shadow of doubt that the Germans intended sinking the craft, since the torpedo fired at her passed some thirty yards ahead of the ship. Evidently Germany, in her desperation, has abandoned all civilised notions of warfare and is bent on sinking any and every ship which comes her way. The excuse was made the other day that it was known that British ships were voyaging in twos and threes, some of them armed, and that instructions had been given them to ram enemy submarines. In this instance, no such plausible argument of justification can hold. The plain fact of the matter is that the attempt was a devilish piece of work, and we wonder what neutral countries will have to say on the matter. In their own interests they cannot condone this sort of thing for ever. The time has surely now come for the delivery of a strong protest from neutral nations who stand to suffer the loss of ships and lives from Germany's blackguardly methods of warfare on the seas.

One Less.

A submarine in a wide expanse of sea takes some detection, but we may rest assured that a sharp look-out is being kept for these dangerous marauders. One, in fact, has already been accounted for by the French, as a yesterday's telegram showed. It is interesting to note, too, that this one was sunk in the same locality in which the attempt was made on the Folkestone-Boulogne mail-boat. It could not have been the same submarine, however, inasmuch as the attack on the mail-boat was made on Tuesday evening, while the successful French operation was carried out in the morning. The wire does not say in so many words that the submarine was sunk, but from the fact that several shells struck her and that oil was seen floating when she disappeared it may be taken as a certainty that she met her fate. She evidently must have been struck in the oil-tanks—and a submarine without oil cannot go far, except it be to the bottom of the sea.

Good for Shipping.

It is well-known that Germany does not possess a great number of submarines capable of going far away from their base, and the only base she possesses is on her own coast. True, she has been endeavouring to establish another on the Belgian coast, but the British warships and aerial craft have kept a sharp eye on this spot and have made things far too hot for the Germans to allow the plan to fructify. With these points in mind, the successful accounting for one of the enemy's submersibles is an accomplishment from which we may derive deep satisfaction. It lessens the danger to merchant shipping very materially, and, if the process is continued, Germany may soon find herself absolutely impotent at sea, as she is daily becoming increasingly so on land.

Belgians Pity Germans.

It is reported from Bourg Leopold that the number of German soldiers returning from the front is enormous and that thousands, especially artillerymen, who have suffered much, have arrived. Even the Belgians pity these men and nurse them as well as they can. The military authorities have expressed thanks to the population for the care which they have taken of these soldiers. Notwithstanding, the requisitions continue, and at Bourg Leopold, 500 bottles of wine, 40 horses, and 15,000 kilograms of hay were requisitioned. The price of flour is forty centimes per kilogram.

AT THE RACES.

A Pick-Pocket Caught.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese who was caught taking a watch from a man at Happy Valley, yesterday, whilst he was watching some jugglers, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted.

The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months.

"THE SUN."

Interesting Lecture Last Night.

Yesterday evening, the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie gave an interesting lecture to the Union Church Guild on "The Sun". After referring to the work of Sir W. Hentschell, and his view that the sun was a very large planet and possibly inhabited, the lecturer detailed the knowledge that had been attained by scientists up to the present with regard to the constitution of the sun, and its great distance from the earth. For example, the distance between the sun and ourselves was 93,000,000 miles, a distance that could only be covered by an express train at the rate of sixty miles per hour in 175 years.

The sun was now known to consist of glowing gases of elements, all of which, or at any rate most of them, are known upon the earth, all at a temperature which could not be produced in the laboratory. It was from this that the photosphere was obtained, the constant upward rush of incandescent matter being responsible for the maintenance of our light. Beyond this was, of course, the chromosphere from less condensible elements, the gaps in which were what are commonly called sun-spots.

The speaker dealt in an interesting manner with the sun-spots, which he informed the audience were due to cyclonic disturbances in the sun's fiery atmosphere and which appeared according to a well-defined cycle of eleven and a half years. Contrary to the usual belief, these sun-spots had no governing effect on our weather, but it was possible that there was some connection between their variation and that of the longer meteorological phenomena on the earth.

Dealing with the corona, the lecturer observed that the only opportunities of seeing this most beautiful sight were on a total eclipse. The prolonged streamers of silvery light extended round the body of the sun and while its composition was as doubtful as the comet's tail, its beauty was undeniable. There would be an opportunity of viewing a total eclipse in the United Kingdom in 1922, there being an interval of 200 years since it was last viewed from those islands.

The lecture, which was illustrated by many fine slides, was listened to with great attention by a large audience.

ALLEGED MONEY THEFT.

A Chinese "Boy's" Defence.

At the Police Court, this morning, the boy charged by a woman at 46, Lyndhurst Terrace with the theft of $120, again came before Mr. Wood.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

A witness said the boy had given $200 as security for his good behaviour. He appeared drunk when he came in on the date in question. The boy said he had been robbed.

Mr. Davidson said the defence was that the defendant went out and returned to the house with money and afterwards went out with some money of his own and some other money of the ladies at 46, Lyndhurst Terrace. He went to the Mee Lee Restaurant about four o'clock, got drunk and when he got back to the house at nine o'clock he found he had lost all the money on him, including his own, and practically the whole of his property.

The prisoner was remanded until Saturday morning, when evidence for the defence will be called.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE "TOKOMARU."

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*).

Sir,—Why do Hongkong newspapers always refer to the New Zealand ship Tokomaru, which, laden with New Zealand mutton, was sunk near Havre a short time ago, as a Japanese ship? Some of them call her the Toko Maru and others the Tokio Maru.

"Tokomaru" is a Maori word and the name of several places in New Zealand.

Yours etc.,
PAKEHA.

Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1915.

[The "Telegraph," in reporting the disaster, on no occasion referred to the Tokomaru as a Japanese ship.—Ed.].

FOOTBALL.

Navy Beat the R. G. A.

In the United Services League yesterday evening, the R. G. A. went down before the Navy by the only three goals scored in the match. The result is all the more astonishing when it is remembered that the Artillery beat the Navy in the Shield Competition.

The Navy opened their score early in the first half, but from that time on the R.G.A. managed to hold them in check, but no more. In the second half the sailors had matters pretty much their own way and added two goals to their score.

The win is quite a valuable one for the Navy, who certainly showed improved form over their performances against the same team in the Shield Competition, though not sufficient to justify a win by such a margin.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Splendid Production of "Ernani."

Last night's production of the three-act opera "Ernani" by the Italian Opera Company was one of the biggest successes scored by the Company during its season here. The opera is based on Victor Hugo's drama "Hernani," and the music is by Verdi. As Don Carlos, King of Spain, M. Scamuzzi was magnificent. He acted and sang with even greater success than in his previous appearances here, his rendering of the famous "O de verda" being exceedingly fine and winning for him round after round of applause. M. Artino, as the bandit chief, also did splendid work, his beautiful voice being heard to much effect. These two carried off the honours of the evening, though the work of Mlle. Mauceri and Mlle. Morganti was also in every sense noteworthy. The other parts were also in most capable hands. A word should be added concerning the choral work, which, with the frequent co-operation of the principals, was most impressive.

To-night the Company stages "La Tosca."

BANKS CLOSE DOWN.

Awaiting Better Times.

Eight Chinese firms who carry on banking businesses or money-changing establishments in Hongkong have closed down since the Chinese New Year, chiefly on account of the depression in trade that has resulted from the war.

In most cases this decision has been arrived at, not because of inability to carry on business, but from a preference not to take the risks which at present prevail.

In most cases the firms have closed up after settling their accounts, and have, we are informed, placed their available funds with foreign banks to await the advent of more prosperous times. In some instances the firms are likely to start again in the near future, but, generally, there appears to be a decision to wait for better times.

FROM A SHANGHAI MAN.

Under Fire in Wet Weather.

A correspondent has sent to the *N.C. Daily News* the following letter received in Shanghai a few days ago from Lieut. F. Defries who, with other members of the Middlesex Regiment, is attached to the 1st Batt. West Yorkshire Regiment:—

I don't quite remember, says the writer, when I wrote to you last or what I told you in my last letter. I received orders to join the Expeditionary Force on December 10, at about 12.5 a.m. (midnight) and left at about 5.30 a.m. 11th. Fortunately I was not kept hanging about at the base, but came straight up to the firing line. I found the battalions in billets in support and we remained there until Boxing Day.

On the evening of Boxing Day we moved into the trenches, where we have been until last night. The trenches are all right in fine weather, but in wet weather with a heavy soil they are the extreme of discomfort. (You will understand that I could not write to you in the trenches: we are in billets for a few days before returning to them.) Ours are in a soil like friable clay. The rain has been extremely heavy, causing their sides and the parapets to fall in.

In many places there were also small springs in the ground which prevented us making deep trenches. I had a good section of trench at first, but was afterwards moved to a very bad part. There was almost no cover, because we could not make our trenches deep and we could not make parapets high, and the German snipers were busy all the time. I had several very narrow escapes as I moved up and down looking after my platoon.

One night, in order to improve our position, I was having an earth wall built in a place where there was no cover whatever. We used old biscuit tins (about 2-ft. square) filled with earth in order to get drainage and prevent the wall falling under the rain. It was night, of course, for you can only work at night, but the moon was almost as bright as a searchlight. The Germans could no doubt see that we were working. I think they formed the impression that we were building a gun emplacement. Suddenly a shell burst right in front of our working party. I saw a great flash and heard a roar and ducked smartly. As I came up, I heard another roar and saw another flash. Two shrapnel shells had burst right over the front of our trench. Two of my working party were wounded and the rest of us had narrow escapes. A sentry had a hole through the front of his cap—it is difficult to see how he missed being struck—and the rest of us were splashed, but no more damage was done.

The following night about the same time they sent us over some more shells. Fortunately, I had no working party on at the moment. I myself was going through the trench and had stopped to speak to a sentry. The first shell knocked some earth over us and the blast of the second one threw me off my balance as I got down under cover, but no damage at all was done. The third night the Germans again shelled the same spot, but without result.

The chief point about trench life is that one gets so tired. An officer cannot rest much during the day if any work has to be done and during the night he has to turn out several times to visit the sentries. After about ten days a few days of rest are absolutely essential if your efficiency is not to be impaired.

Where we are the Germans are almost all round us. We have pushed a wedge into their lines and we have to hold the sides and the apex of the wedge. Guns fire continuously and rifle fire and sniping are incessant. My platoon, original strength forty-four including myself, lost two killed and three wounded during our turn in the trenches. I hope we shall be a little luckier the next time. If we go on like that I shall have no men left very soon.

To-night I have to take out a working party of 100 men. The Germans have a searchlight which they play on us and their snipers get to work: sometimes the guns join in and shell us. Still, they get very few hits and they have to be ignored, except that we lie down under shell fire. The rain is coming down in buckets and a strong wind is blowing.

On New Year's Eve the Germans sent a few men forward out of their trenches, who fired at us and provoked us to reply. We kept up a good warm fire for some little time and then they withdrew. We had no casualties, and I expect they had none either. My own opinion is that they merely wanted a firework display to celebrate the occasion. When it was over, they sang and cheered and we did the same. A lot of them know English very well, of course, and they shout remarks to us across from their lines. The distance here is not more than 350 yards and you can hear their voices plainly. It is risky getting out of the trenches to talk to them, as some of our men did on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day. Anything may excite the suspicions of one side or the other and fire will be opened at once. There were several accidents of this sort.

I wish you could see us. We are wet through continually and are mud from head to foot. There is no opportunity of drying or cleaning oneself until we get out of the trenches. By then the mud is an inch deep and beaten into the fibre of your clothes. I wear a burberry continually, even sleeping in it very often, in spite of the wet mud on it. It does at least keep one's coat clean and free from mud, whatever is the state of one's legs and feet. There are record rains all over this part of the world, including England, where serious floods are reported. This will give you some idea of the conditions under which we are waging war. It is very striking that everybody remains so cheerful. The Germans, I should imagine, must be even worse off than we are.

THE YARN TRADE.

Market Remains Steady.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their yarn report dated February 25, state:—

Since the despatch of our last report; per s.s. Oriental on the 12th inst., the Chinese New Year has come and gone, and, as we anticipated, the "complimentary sales" on this occasion were limited to small proportions.

In sympathy, however, with the firmness of the Bombay market, local rates advanced from one to two and a half dollars a bale, and at these rates business amounting to about 5,300 bales from first hands has been effected.

The position of some of the native dealers being still uncertain, importers are confining their dealings to the few hongs of known financial stability.

Closing tone is steady.

Total sales, 5,300 bales. Unsold stocks, and undelivered in godowns, 70,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Malta and extra str. Rangoon Maru from Bombay, and str. Namsang from Calcutta have brought in 5,500 bales for Hongkong, and 6,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, 1,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Advices from the North report a steady market.

Japanese Yarn.— Prices advanced $2 to $3. The following sales have come under our notice:—400 Bales Setsu No. 10 at $98; 300 Bales Setsu No. 20 at $120½; 700 Bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at $118.

Raw cotton.—No sales for Bengal or Chinese. Quotation:—Bengal, at $16.00 to $19.00; Chinese, at $21.00 to $25.00 per picul.

A Street's Recruiting Record.

Russell-street, Cardiff, has a record that can hardly be surpassed throughout the country, says the *Western Mail*. It is the proud boast of the inhabitants of this little street that every eligible man residing there is serving with the colours. There are forty-six houses in the street, and no fewer than forty-seven men are in the Army.

WAR ITEMS.

Roumania's Intervention to Precede that of Italy.

The *Echo de Paris* says that the agreement between the Roumanian and Italian Governments with a view to concerted action against Austria apparently consists in an arrangement that Roumania shall decide for herself the moment for entry into the war, and that Italy shall take action shortly afterwards. The *Tribuna* announces the arrival here of M. Ghenadieff, Bulgarian ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Ghenadieff will later proceed to Paris and London.

Steam Baths for the Front.

Successful trials have been held here of steam baths 5ft. deep, destined for the trenches. The baths cost £14 and have proved to be particularly useful for the destruction of parasites.—Reuter.

Young French Hero.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the notification of an award of a military medal to Francois Ratto, aged 15. At the outset of the campaign he left Mentone with the 27th Alpine Chasseurs, despite the fact that they would not let him enlist, and he has fought ever since and has proved himself to be one of the bravest men in the regiment.

He was badly wounded on December 22, his foot having been shot away, but he is as gay as ever. He is the youngest recipient of a military medal since General Hoche in the revolution of 1793.

German Atrocities Proved.

In response to the allegations of the *Koelnische Zeitung* on the subject of German atrocities in France, the Minister of Foreign Affairs officially announces that the Dossier containing all the documents proving the allegations up to the hilt has been remitted to the Government by the Commission of Inquiry, and is about to be published. It will constitute a volume of over a hundred pages.

Turks Reject German Admiral.

According to a despatch from Petrograd to the *Temps*, the German Admiral Suchon has been relieved of the command of the Turkish Fleet. The step is said to have been taken as the result of lack of success in the Black Sea.

Saving the Tri-Colour.

The heroic conduct of a French soldier is mentioned in an Order of the Day. A French patrol was surprised by the Germans, and had to retreat. The flag was in imminent danger of being captured, and Corporal Chassignol, of the 228th Infantry Regiment, took charge of it. After the fight his dead body was found and brought back to the French lines. He had sold his life dearly, and, wrapped around his body under his coat, was found the tri-colour. The young hero was 17 years old.

Sweden and Ship Detentions.

The Swedish Press betrays great irritation against Great Britain with regard to her policy in respect of contraband and the stopping and searching of neutral vessels. The full text of Sir E. Grey's despatch to the American Government is awaited with impatience.

Study of English.

A Swiss schoolmaster who has just returned from Germany states that the war has given a tremendous impetus to the study of English at Berlin, Hamburg, and other large cities. Principals of the commercial high schools urge their pupils to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language, on the ground that after the world-war Germans will find it useful in the task which will then present itself of capturing the trade with the Colonies and the United States once held by a disorganised and defeated Britain. Soldiers who are not at present at the front are stated to be learning English in the hope that after the inevitable invasion it will prove useful to them in their relations with the natives.

Italian Vice-Consul's Arrest.

It is reported in Liege that Signor Crippi, the Italian Vice-Consul, has been arrested by Germans. It is stated that compromising letters have been seized. A correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle states that anger with Italy is expressed by inhabitants there, and it is generally feared that Italy will side with the Allies.

British Prisoners of War.

A great deal of anxiety is naturally felt by the friends and relatives of British soldiers who have been taken prisoners, says the Press Bureau, and also by those of civilians who have been detained in Germany.

Negotiations have been, and are still, proceeding which have for their object the establishment of adequate arrangements, under neutral and responsible auspices, for bettering the condition of British prisoners, and for providing a prompt and efficient service for the delivery to them of parcels other than those which can be and are being satisfactorily sent through the parcel post.

It is hoped that it will be possible to make a full announcement on this subject shortly. In the meantime, friends and relatives of prisoners are warned that they should take no steps in this matter beyond falling in with the postal regulations which have been issued by the General Post Office, and are based on information supplied by the War Office.

In reference to enquiries which are being received, it is notified that the War Office have given no official authorisation to any agency to carry out searches for missing officers and men.

France Honours British Heroes.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree awarding the life-saving silver medal of the second class to Dr. Bruce Burnside, the silver medal of the second class to Richard Pitman, and the bronze medal to Harold Rider, all serving with the British Army, for acts of courage and devotion—Reuter.

Monmouth's Last Cheers.

A graphic story of the naval action off Coronel (near Valparaiso) is contained in a letter written by a British lady resident at Stanley, Falklands, to her son at Muswell Hill, and quoted by the *Mail*. One of the most striking passages is:—"After the Good Hope sank the captain of the Glasgow became senior officer. He signalled to the Monmouth to steer a certain course away from the enemy, but received a reply that as the ship was not under control it was impossible to obey the order. There was a heavy sea running; the enemy was still firing, and they had to leave the Monmouth to her fate. As the Glasgow left to seek safety in flight three cheers were raised by the Monmouth, and that was the last they knew of the ship."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE SALVATION ARMY.

Arrival of Ensign Annie Smyth.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Colony from Manila by the s.s. Loongsang on Tuesday was Ensign Annie Smyth, B. A., of the Salvation Army.

This lady is attached to the Japanese branch of the Salvation Army and is stationed in Tokyo, the Army's Headquarters in the Far East. Her visit to Manila was made with the object of raising funds for social institutions in Japan and Manchuria, including charity hospitals, homes for ex-prisoners, women's rescue homes and workmen's homes.

Owing to the war, the Headquarters in London have had to cut down the annual grant for maintenance by about $15,000, and Ensign Smyth will remain in Hongkong for about a week, during which time she hopes to collect a considerable sum for the work mentioned.

SURVEY OF THE WAR.

London Opinion on Japan's Demands.

London, Feb. 15.

Great interest is manifested in England in the reported Japanese demands on China. There is little comment, however, as the full text of the demands is not known. It is generally felt that it is most desirable that China should publish the text of Japan's demands.

The *Times* takes a friendly attitude towards the demands, but it admits that particular points are possibly open to criticism. Great Britain possesses a guarantee that Japan will not insist upon any demand that is incompatible with the fundamental principles of Great Britain's Far Eastern policy.

The *Daily News* is more apprehensive of the violation of the principles of territorial integrity and equal opportunities for all.

Opinion in the neutral countries is still embittered by Germany's threat to blockade Great Britain, although shipowners are calm.

The introduction of the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons produced a discussion that was marked by confidence and determination.

During the past week large bodies of workmen received substantial advances in wages. All classes are determined to avoid any labour disputes that would be embarrassing to the Government.

The international meeting of Socialists in London demanded the freedom of Belgium and the destruction of German militarism.

The prices of wheat are falling.

It is unofficially stated that reliable news from Turkey shows that the army is divided on the question of acquiescing in control by German officers.

A GALLANT D.C.L.I.

V.C. for Cornwall Bandsman.

War Office, Jan. 11.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to

No. 7079 Bandsman Thomas Edward Readle, 1st Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for his conspicuous bravery, specified below:—

For conspicuous bravery on the 20th November, near Wulverghem, when he attended to the wounded under very heavy shell and rifle fire, and rescued men from the trenches in which they had been buried by the blowing in of the parapets by the fire of the enemy's heavy howitzers.

Gone Home.

Among the passengers who left for Home by the Kashima Maru to-day were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gale, Mrs. Main and Miss Main, Mr. W. Siegler, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Mr. R. G. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Wolff and Mr. A. O. Brawn.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL KOWLOON.

School Work will recommence on Tuesday, March 2, at 9 a.m.

Boarders return on Monday afternoon, March 1.

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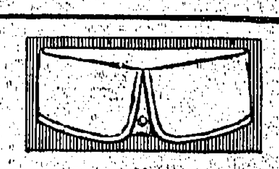

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The S.S. **"Itola,"** tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 16th Mar.

The S.S. **"Umaria,"** tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd Mar.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1915.

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5.30 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
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EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th FEBRUARY.

The Company's new Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI.** These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000	THURS., 25th Feb. at noon.
	§Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000	THURS., 11th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	§Awa Maru Capt. Hori	T. 12,500	MON., 1st Mar. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	§Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500	TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m.
	§Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon			
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.			
KOBE	Kirin Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 5,009	THURSDAY, 25th Feb.
S'HAI and Kobe ..	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500	SUN., 7th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.....	Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 16,000	SUN., 7th Mar. a.m.

§ Fitted wireless telegraphy.

†Terminus Yokohama

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kashima Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 25th February
Mishima ,,	16,000 ,,	,, 11th March
Suwa ,,	25,000 ,,	,, 25th March
Atsuta ,,	16,000 ,,	,, 8th April
Yasaka ,,	25,000 ,,	,, 22nd April
Miyasaki ,,	16,000 ,,	,, 6th May
Kitano ,,	16,000 ,,	,, 20th May
Fushima ,,	25,000 ,,	,, 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Awa Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	9th March
Shidzuoka ,,	12,500 ,,	,,	23rd March
Tamba ,,	12,500 ,,	,,	6th April
Aki ,,	12,500 ,,	,,	20th April
Sado ,,	12,500 ,,	,,	4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Hangchow	26th Feb. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Hoihow	27th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	28th Feb. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	2nd Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	2nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

☞**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

☞**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with *Electric Light throughout* and *Electric Fans* in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 25th Feb., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	...1st half Mar.	JAPAN	...1st half Mar
Tjimanoek	S'HAI	...1st half Mar.	JAVA	...1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	...1st half Mar.	S'HAI	...1st half Mar.
Tjiliwong	JAPAN	...1st half Mar.	JAVA	...2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	...2nd half Mar.	S'HAI	...2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	...2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	...2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	...2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	...2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	...2nd half Apr.	S'HAI	...2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	,, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	,, 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. ,, ,, £96.10.
,, ,, ,, San Francisco £45. ,, ,, £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to **NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.**

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	——	24th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	——	12th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 26th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Haiching ...	W. C. Passmore.	TUES., 2nd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 5th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	SUN.,	28th Feb. at 10 a.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	WED.,	3rd Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Fushun Coal Export.

The Fushun coal export returns for the port of Dairen for the month of January last give a total of 45,612 tons comprising 45,512 tons shipped by steamers and the balance by junks, showing a decrease of 7,453 tons and 15,631 tons from the preceding month and the corresponding period of last year respectively.

New Steamers for R.M.S.P. Co.

Of the four new steamers which have been ordered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., for their service between the United Kingdom and South American ports, two are being built by Messrs. Alex. Stephen and Sons, Linthouse, Glasgow, and two on the Tyne. The vessels are each to be 430 ft. in length, and have been specially designed for the meat-carrying trade.

Big Motor Vessel Reported Ashore.

The East Asiatic Company's motor vessel Malakka, 5,259 tons, is reported to have gone ashore on Cedros Island, California, while homeward bound from San Francisco, on December 23. The vessel is badly ashore and making water rapidly but salvage assistance has been sent her and it is hoped, by jettisoning the cargo, that she will be refloated. The vessel, which carried a general cargo, is stated to represent a value of over a quarter of a million sterling.

Shipments from Dalny.

In the wake of the O.S.K. European steamer Malay Maru, which left Dalny on the 7th instant, with 3,500 tons beans consigned to Hull and 1,600 tons bean oil to Liverpool, the N.Y.K. s.s. Wakasa Maru, 6,264 tons, Capt. Noelsen, an auxiliary cargo-boat on the company's European line, is due at Dalny about the 19th instant from Kobe and will load here 4,750 tons beans, etc., for shipment to London, etc., via Colombo. It may be mentioned that the ruling steamer freight on Manchurian staple produce, chiefly beans and bean oil, from Dalny and Vladivostok to Europe stands at 47 shillings per ton, showing a rise of about 15 shillings over the normal plane. —*Manchuria Daily News.*

Well-Known Coast Skipper's Death.

With the passing of Captain John Richard Cook, says *Shipping* and *Engineering*, the China coast marine has lost another of the old hands who came to the coast in the days before steam was paramount. Born at Bristol in 1844, Captain Cook came to the East about thirty-five years ago in the sailing ship M.A. Dixon and after two or three voyages joined the China Navigation Company and was several years in command. In 1896 he gave up active sea life and took charge of the opium hulk Ariel, where he remained until shortly before his death. He was taken ill with pneumonia and expired at the Nursing Home on February 4. The funeral, which took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery, was attended by a large number of representatives of shipping.

Vessels Ice-Bound Outside Chinwangtao.

It is understood that six vessels, comprising the s.s. Sir Richard Awdry, Yei Maru, Koan Maru, Proteus, Kumagata Maru, and a Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer, left Chinwangtao on the 4th inst. for various destinations, but were unable either to get clear of the ice-packs outside or to return to port, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. The cruiser Chiyoda was despatched from Port Arthur in order to assist the Japanese ships. A later message says that the cruiser rescued a vessel named the Taki Maru, which had 4,000 tons of coal on board, after great difficulty, as the ice was over two feet thick. The Yei Maru has succeeded in extricating herself and has reached Port Arthur. The Chiyoda, which attempted also to rescue the Sir Richard Awdry, was nipped in the ice, and compelled to abandon her efforts. It is reported that the latter vessel is lying in a dangerous position, and that the British consul at Dalny has requested the assistance of the Japanese authorities. Some of the vessels are said to be without coal or provisions.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Finden, Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEKANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
S'PORE & Penang	Chunsang	Fri.,	26th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang†	Sat.,	27th Feb. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang†	Tues.,	2nd Mar. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Laisang*	Tues.,	2nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang*	Wed.,	3rd Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat.,	6th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND ..... Regular Sailings.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward, at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 797' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	26, Feb.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York & Boston	Royal P.	B. L. L.	26, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	1, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	26, Feb.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	26, Feb.
Singapore & Penang	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	26, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Namur	P. & O.	28, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	1, Mar.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "INDRAGHIRI"

Will Depart on the 25th February, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON.....	City of Corinth	20th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, February 18, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. AWA MARU of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on February 23.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, Mar. 2, at noon, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 22nd instant p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 28th instant at about daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. ST. EGBERT left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the morning of the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 1st Mar. at about daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March, at noon.

TO SAIL.

THE 'INDRA' LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched as above on Saturday, 6th March.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on Friday, 26th February.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Fhranang, Br. s.s. 1,102, Flashman, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—Order.

Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. J. Mattock 18th inst.—Java, 6th inst., Sugar —J. M. & Co.

Shengking, Br. s.s. 1,043, Wm. McIntosh, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th instant, Gen.—B. & S.

Zafiro, Am. s.s. 2,781, N. T. Ventorini, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst., Rice—S. T. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 13th inst.—Saigon, 13th inst., Rice & Meal—Chinese.

Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,220, Lavers, 19th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—B. & S.

Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, R. Martin, 19th inst.—Saigon, 13th inst, Gen.—Chinese.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, J. Gibbs, 21st inst. —Shanghai, 18th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 21st inst.—Singapore, 15th inst., Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, H. Nomura, 21st inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Perak, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 22nd inst.—S. Francisco, 23rd u't., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Jade, Fr. s.s. 286, J. Fauner, 19th inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst., Gen.—W. Jack.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Degachi, 21st inst.—Shanghai, 18th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kuaichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 20th inst. —Manila, 18th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Chevalier, 22nd inst.—Pakhoi, 21st inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Leisk, 23rd inst. —Manila, 20th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 3,460, F. Mooney, 23rd inst.—Moji, 19th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dairen Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,824, W. Nakagawa, 23rd inst.—Dairen, 18th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Royal Prince, Br. s.s. 3,515, D. Coull, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst., Gen. —B. L.

Alnoris, Br. s.s. 6,742, H. Brown, 24th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst., Gen. —B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 842, S. Lekushige, 24th inst.—Swatow, 23rd instant Gen.—O. S. K.

Kashima Maru, Jap. s.s. 9,050, M. Yagi, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	7' "	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250'	60'	12'	7' "	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
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ABERDEEN					
Hove Dock	420'	54'	22'	7'	
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Some Remarks on Shipping Questions.

Washington, January 8.—Opposition to the President's ship-purchase bill has been intensified by despatches from London purporting to forecast what will be the attitude of the English Government with respect to the purchase of interned German vessels by the Government of the United States.

Thus far, writes Mr. Angus McSween in the *North American*, there has been no intimation from the President or those who are advising him in this matter of any intention to purchase the vessels now in this country belonging to Germany.

Instead, the President and those who speak for him refuse absolutely to make known what are the intentions of the Government in this connection.

Yet the despatches from London indicate that the proposition has been submitted in some form to the English Government, and that the Government, in replying to the recent American note dealing with British interference with the commerce of the United States, will also discuss the proposed purchase of the German ships.

The question which presents itself in this connection is not whether the purchase of the German ships would be a good or bad thing for the country. It is entirely one of the propriety of legislation and of executive activity to accomplish a purpose which neither the President nor the majority of the legislative branch of the Government is willing to acknowledge to the people, whose money is to be expended and whose welfare is involved.

When the President demanded the repeal of the law exempting American ships from the payment of Panama canal tolls, for reasons which he publicly announced he could not explain, it was thought the very limit had been reached in the policy of secrecy, and in the effort to deal with the affairs of the American people without permitting the people themselves to know the purposes and motives behind the Government's action.

In the shipping bill, however, a further step has been taken, and the London despatches indicate that President Wilson has permitted the English Government to learn of an intention which he persistently declines to make known to the American people.

Nothing so nearly approaching starchamber government has been known in the United States since the civil war.

Congress is asked to place $40,000,000 in the hands of three members of the President's cabinet for the general purpose of purchasing or chartering ships, with no further explanation in the law respecting the purposes to be carried out or the manner in which they are to be carried out.

In the minority discussion of the bill, by the committee that reported it, because of the lack of information respecting the use that will be made of the legislation, it was found possible only to state that the purchase of interned vessels appears to be the motive of those responsible for the measure, because it is manifest that no other vessels are now for sale.

Certainly if the purchase of German ships by this Government is justifiable, the time to justify the action is before the purchases are made. The secrecy and mystery respecting this particular policy of the President forces inevitably the conclusion that he and his advisers are afraid to take the public into their confidence, and, therefore, are intent upon a course which they do not believe the public would sanction or approve.

This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that for the last three months there have been under way secret and mysterious negotiations looking to the sale of the German ships to the United States Government. In connection with these negotiations the charge has been made that a deal is contemplated from which some special interests will profit hugely.

Moreover, it is charged that behind this legislation proposition there is a purpose to give the secretary of the treasury the power both to win the gratitude of the special interests to be benefited and at the same time to claim credit for any good that may come, if the legislation is successful.

Showing how far the scheme to purchase the German vessels has progressed without letting the public know anything about it, it is declared that the British Ambassador has discussed the matter informally with the state department, and that the British Government has been kept fully advised of these discussions.

In view of these circumstances, the fight against this bill, whether based upon opposition to Government ownership or any other specific objection, becomes a fight against a manifestly vicious form of legislation, which cannot be too severely condemned, no matter what results might follow its enactment.

That the fight against the bill is to be exceedingly bitter is apparent. Senator Burton, who made a speech upon the measure yesterday, has announced that he will talk for ten days against it, if necessary.

The fact that the bill is being kept in such a position before the Senate that it can be called up for consideration at any time, is causing senators to prolong debate upon such appropriation measures as are now before the Senate, and will undoubtedly produce a deliberate filibuster before the session terminates.

Indications are that the measure cannot pass, but in the meantime every effort will be made to force the Democrats to disclose exactly what is the intention of the President and the secretary of the treasury. In this effort the public should be even more interested than in the possible acquisition of the German ships at prices to be agreed upon by the New York financial interests and the secretary of the treasury.

HOME FOOTBALL.

English Cup Re-plays.

The re-played ties in the English Cup Competition (first round) resulted as follows:—

Newcastle U. (h) 3 W. Ham U. 2
Manchester C. (h) 3 Prest'n N.E. 0
Birmingham (h) 3 Crystal P. ...0
Bury .....2 Plym'h A. (h) 1
Chelsea (h) .....5 Swindon.....2
Bristol R. (h) ...0 South'nd U. 0

The second round was to be played on January 30.

Distinguished Passengers.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Kampengpetch and Vice-Admiral H. Takarabe were among the passengers who left for Europe by the Kashima Maru to-day.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' TROOPS CONTINUE SUCCESSES.

BRITISH ARMED MERCHANTMAN MISSING.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Distressed Ship Lost.

Feb. 24, 5 p.m.

The steamer which was reported yesterday as being in distress was the s.s. Oakby, bound from London to Cardiff. She sank to-day while being towed. The crew landed at Ramsgate and Dover.

A Quiet Day at the Front.

Feb 24, 4.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the communique states there is nothing to report except a few successful actions by our troops near Auberives-sur-Suippe and further progress northward of Perthes.

Armed Merchantman Missing.

Feb. 24, 7.5 p.m.

The Press Bureau has issued an announcement that the armed merchantman Clan McNaughton is missing.

It is considered that she was lost in the gale of February 3.

Feb. 24, 7.45 p.m.

Twenty officers and 260 men were lost on the Clan MacNaughton.

Two More Steamers Torpedoed.

Feb. 25, 2.45 a.m.

The steamers Rio Parana, for the Mediterranean, and the Harpalion, for Newport News, have been torpedoed and sunk off Beachy Head.

The crews were saved, with the exception of three Chinese on the Harpalion, who were killed in the explosion.

[The Harpalion was a British steamer of 5,867 tons gross. She was built in 1910 by Messrs. W. Gray & Co., Ltd., of West Hartlepool, her owners being Messrs. J. and C. Harrison, Ltd. Her port of registry was London.]

Two Russian Regiments Escape.

Feb. 25, 1.25 a.m.

The official communique published at Petrograd reports that two regiments of the surrounded corps broke through the enemy's lines in the forest of Augustowo and rejoined the Russians.

Severe Fighting.

The Germans are making repeated attacks on the whole of the Bobr front in the district of Edvabno to the Vistula, and in the district of Bodzanoff. Fighting is extremely severe in the region of Prasnysh and a desperate battle is proceeding in the Carpathians.

Trenches Captured.

East of Lupkoff our troops had a series of successes and in the Munkecs region we captured three lines of trenches at daybreak of February 22 on a precipitous height. The German defenders were killed or captured.

The German attacks south of Koziomoka have been repulsed, while we checked an important offensive by the enemy on the Doline—Galiscz roads."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Resignation. — Pte. F. J. Rodrigues is permitted to resign, dated 20. 2. 15.

Transfer.—Pte. T. Young from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 24. 2. 15. Pte. L. Brown from Civil Service Co. to Engineer Co., dated 25. 2. 15.

Parades.—Parades for Friday, 26th instant, nil.

Guards First half March.—March 1, Scouts Company: 2, Scouts Company; 3, No. 2 Section Artillery; 4, No. 1 Section M. G. Co.; 5, Centre Section M. G. Co. 6, Civil Service Company; 7, Right Section M. G. Co.; 8, Scouts Company; 9, Scouts Company; 10, Scouts Company; 11, No. 2 Section Artillery; 12, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co.; 13, Centre Section, M. G. Co.; 14, Civil Service Co.; 15, Right Section M. G. Co.; 16, Scouts Company.

Detail.—Orderly officer, Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Barlow. To furnish Guard to-night, Centre Section M. G. Co. To furnish Guard to-morrow, Civil Service Co.

Notice: Right Section, M. G. Co.—All members of the Section, whether employed at Belchers or not, are required to forward the following particulars to Lieut. Smith at 12, Des Voux Road Central forthwith:— Private address and telephone number, if any. If no telephone, name of nearest member of the Section having a telephone. Business address and telephone number, if any.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., state:—

Parades.—Squad Drills (Recruits) will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on March 1st, 3rd and 4th. Recruits must attend until they are passed out.

Musketry.—All members who have not yet fired Part I of the Musketry Course (Trained men or Recruits) are to attend at the King's Park Range at 9.0 a.m. on Sunday, February 28th with their rifles. Uniform will be optional.

Promotions.—Corpl. J. Oxberry to be Lce. Sergt.; Pte. B. W. Gray to be Corporal, vice J. Oxberry promoted.

Postings.—Lce. Sergt. J. Oxberry to B. Coy., Corporal B. W. Gray to A. Coy. Section 4, Pte. S. G. Nowell to C. Coy. Section 4.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

[*Continued from Yesterday.*]

Finally, in the opening month of the Great War, when the fortune of the Allies in the West was most desperate, it was the victory of the Serb at the Jedar which opened the more prosperous period that culminated at the Marne. At the Jedar four Austrian army corps had been routed, Austrian prestige in the Balkans shattered, the first Slav triumph won in that long series which by December was to bring Austria to the lowest ebb in her history since the Hungarian Revolution.

On December 1 Servia was again in the presence of grave peril. The October drive of the Germans had released several army corps of Austrians in Galicia and Poland, and these came south to complete the work of destroying the troops of King Peter, who had for months defended their frontiers. Before this overwhelming force the Serbs had retreated. All the corner of Servia between the Save and the Drina was lost. Coming east from Bosnia the Austrian right approached Belgrade, which for four months had defied daily bombardment, the centre reached Valjevo, the left penetrated to Uchitza, on the Servian Morava. Presently Belgrade fell, a birthday present to the aged Francis Joseph, the only real conquest of his army in the whole struggle.

In the first week in December the fate of Servia seemed sealed. A second Belgium, another little state destroyed in the contest between the great, seemed assured. Austrian armies appeared certain to reach Nish, the temporary Servian capital, to open the Orient Railway to the Bulgarian frontier and persuade Bulgaria, still smarting from her defeat by Servia, to cast her lot with the two Kaisers and open her territory for the passage of the Turks to the battle lines of western Europe.

In the moment of greatest peril, however, Servia was saved, partly by her own courage, by her own determination, without which destruction was inescapable, partly by the new advance of the Russians. While the Austrian troops were still before Belgrade Cossacks once more crossed the Carpathians, swept down into the Hungarian Plain, panic reached the very gates of Budapest, and three army corps were hurriedly recalled from Servia to defend Hungary. Once more at the critical moment the Austro-German alliance had to surrender triumph in one field because of deadly peril in another.

No sooner had the three corps been withdrawn than the Serbs again took the offensive. Old Old King Peter, now stricken in years and infirmities, but retaining something of the fire that earned him his cross of the Legion of Honour as a soldier of France in 1870, rode in front of his troops, mounted on a white charger, and harangued them as their chiefs of remoter centuries were accustomed to do. Then followed the most complete of Austrian disasters. In a few days the whole force had fled across the frontiers, leaving thousands of prisoners, cannon, and material behind them. Belgrade was retaken, by December 15 Servia was free of Austrians, saved for the time, perhaps for all time.

But the Austrian troops thus transferred to the Hungarian frontier presently began to flow over the Carpathians; for a second time Russian invaders were cleared out of Hungary, out of the Carpathian passes, and in the third week of December, when these lines are written, there is at least a measure of evidence to point to the possible drawing back of the Russian troops from before Cracow and in western Galicia, although Russian reports still insist that the fate of Cracow will be settled by a battle in its vicinity on a field selected by the Russian general staff.

What was most noteworthy in the days following the Servian victory was the first considerable evidence throughout Austria, in Vienna, in Prague, in Budapest, of discontent, weariness, desire for peace. However unbending German courage and determination still were, there was no longer any mistaking the declining spirit in the Hapsburg Empire, no mistaking the wrath and dejection which followed the triumph of that despised state, whose ambitions had led Austria to plunge the Continent in a world war.

NON-SUITED.

The Wrong Man Sued.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, T. Arakawa, 18, Lyndhurst Terrace, merchant, sued the Wing Wo Sung, Central Market, butchers, for $1,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff on December 11, 1914, through the defendants', or the defendants' servants' negligence in permitting water to flow.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Philips, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Goldring said the position now was—and he thought his friend would agree to the course he would propose—that there was some doubt as to whether the person served, and the person represented by his friend, was the person who was the tenant of the floor above his client's floor. If his Lordship permitted, and his friend agreed, they might take the issue first as to whether or not the defendant was the tenant of the first floor at 18, Lyndhurst Terrace, because, if he was not, he would have to consent to a non-suit. He had had an enormous amount of trouble in getting the writ served at all and his client was a Japanese and he had considerable difficulty in getting interpreters.

An assistant of plaintiff, on being asked if the man Wat Katsan, in Court, was the man who was the tenant of the floor above, said he had not seen him before.

Plaintiff was non-suited with costs.

PAWNED THE TYPEWRITER.

Chinese Youth Fined One Dollar.

The youth charged in connection with the theft of a typewriter, the property of Messrs. Siemssen and Co., was fined $1, at the Police Court, this afternoon for illegal pawning.

Mr. L. D'Almada, for the defence, pointed out that the machine was pawned for safe custody whilst the defendant was away during the holidays. It was a common practice to pawn winter clothing and furs when winter was over and redeem them on the fall of the summer.

Returned.

M. Berindoague, Manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, arrived from Homa by the Atlantique to-day.

Back Again.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., was among the passengers arriving by the Atlantique to-day.

ALLEGED SILK THEFT.

Over 30 Bales Missing from Lighter.

This morning, four men and one woman were charged at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with the theft of thirty-three and a half pounds of raw silk, valued at about $400 on the P. & O. Co.'s lighter No. 7.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended.

On January 28, it appears, a number of bales of raw silk were sent from Canton by the s.s. Chas. Hardouin and the s.s. Fatshan and placed in the lighter No: 7 for transhipment to Europe by the s.s. Nubia. Every bale is weighed and measured in Canton and again in Hongkong, and it was found that one bale weighed 3½ lbs. above what it should. Examination showed that a quantity of silk had been abstracted and a jersey filled with rice weighing 19½ lbs. was found in its place. In all, 115 lbs. of silk are said to have been stolen.

Gunner Buckle said on January 28, about 11 a.m., he took the lighter from Robinson and moored her to the Austrian Lloyd buoy, and locked the hatches. The lighter's crew remained on board all day.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

ROME CROWDS SHOUT FOR WAR.

Demonstrations on Arrival of Body of Second Grandson of Garibaldi.

Rome, Italy, January 12.—A great crowd assembled in a severe storm here to-day to meet the body of Constantino Garibaldi, grandson of the famous Italian soldier, who was killed while serving in the French army. In the crowd were veterans of the Garibaldian campaigns, wearing their red shirts, and representatives of various political parties.

The arrival of the body was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration of remarkable fervour, in which the whole city participated. Flags everywhere were at half-mast. The emotions of the crowd were most tense when Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the father; his wife and children, including the sons who a few days ago brought back from France the body of Bruno Garibaldi, threw themselves, weeping, upon the coffin.

Italian and French flags were then wrapped about the coffin. The French Ambassador, Camille Barrere, was present in his official capacity, and the French army was represented by two colonels sent by Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War.

Commercial Attache's Visit.

Mr. W. P. Kerr, C.M.G., British Commercial Attache for China, arrived from the North by the s.s. Malta to-day.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 26th February, 1915, commencing at **11 a.m.** at No. 8 Knutsford Terrace (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue.)
On view from Thursday, the 25th February.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 26th February, 1915, commencing at **2.30 p.m.** at No. 15 Humphreys Building. (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue.)
On view on day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealer, Lah Ven Kee Shanghai), to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
the 8th & 9th March, 1915, commencing each day at **2.30 p.m.** at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

Full particulars will appear later)
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 27th February, 1915, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1914, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 27th February; 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE Co., Ltd.

The Eighteenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, on Friday, the 26th February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd February, 1915, until Friday, the 26th Feb., 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

NOTICES

DIOCESAN SCHOOL and ORPHANAGE.

School duties will be resumed on Monday, 1st March.

For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars apply to

THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE.** Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Messrs. CONSALEZ BROS.

Present

THE

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

TO-NIGHT!

Thursday, 25th February,
"TOSCA."

Friday, 26th February,
"BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA."

SPECIAL MATINEE,

Saturday, 27th February, at 3 p.m.
"RIGOLETTO."

Price $2.00.

Saturday, 27th February,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
"GIOCONDA."

PRICES AS USUAL

9 P.M. SHARP

Cash Booking ONLY at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.
BAND OF 25th PUNJABIS
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 26th February.

The Powerful & Thrilling Drama in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

"THE FATAL SUSPICION"
A Magnificent Series of
WAR PICTURES

"THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE."
Make a special effort to see
"ROCAMBOLE."
The Terror of Paris.

EXPECTED SHORTLY.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing **Wednesday, 24th Feb.,**
"A CIRCUS HEROINE"
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.
A magnificent & powerful drama, showing some sensational acting.
Also
WAR PICTURE—10th SERIES.
in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, February 19, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT. 肉食

		Per	Cts.	
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa		lb.	19	牛肉
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk		"	19	鹹牛肉
" Roast,—Shiu "		"	19	牛脾比
" Breast,—Ngau Lam "		"	17	牛肉腩
" Soup,—Tong Yuk "		"	15	牛肉湯
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa		"	20	牛扒
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau		"	30	牛扒
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung		"	24	牛肉
Bullock's Brains— " No		per set	10	牛肉腸
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li		each	50	牛脷
" " corned,—Ham Ngau Li		"	60	鹹牛脷
" Head,—Ngau Tau		"	$1.00	牛頭
" Heart,—Ngau Sam		lb.	14	牛肝
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin		"	20	牛手
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk		each	11	牛脚
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu		"	11	牛腰
" Tail,—Ngau Mei		"	18	牛骨
" Liver,—Ngau Kon		lb.	13	牛
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To		"	6	牛腸
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk		set	$1.00	牛牛仔頭
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat		lb.	25	羊
" Leg,—Yeung Pei		"	25	羊腿
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau		"	24	羊膊
" Saddle		"	27	羊脷
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong		"	27	豬腸
" Brains,—Chu No		per set	24	豬腦
" Feet,—Chu Keuk		lb.	13	豬腳
" Fry,—Chu Chap		"	15	豬雜
" Head,—Chu Tau		"	16	豬頭
" Heart,—Chu Sam		each	11	豬油肝
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu		"	18	
" Liver,—Chu Kon		lb.	28	
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat		"	24	
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk		"	—	
" Leg,—Chu Pei		"	28	肉
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau		"	20	豬腩心
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk		set	60	羊頭腳仔
" Heart,—Yeung Sam		each	8	
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu		"	12	
" Liver,—Yeung Kon		lb.	26	牛
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai		"	22	生
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau		"	20	牛仔肉
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau		"	26	牛仔膘
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk		"	19	
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung		"	20	
Lard,—Chu Yau		"	20	

POULTRY. 生口仔雞生

		Per	Cts.	
Chicken,—Kai Tsai		lb	30	雞
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai		"	30	閹雞
Ducks,—Ap		"	20	鴨
Doves,—Pan Kau		"	18	鴿
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)		per doz	20	雞蛋
Fowls, Canton,—Kai		lb.	34	雞
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai		"	30	海南雞
Geese,—Ngo		"	24	鵝
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap		each	28	鴿鴿
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,		"	25	白鴿 海
Snipe—Sha Tsui		each	20	
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung		lb.	60	火雞
" Hen, " " Na		"	45	火

FISH. 海鮮

		Per	Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu		lb.	16	魚
Bream,—Pin Yu		"	18	鯿魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu		"	15	海鮮魚
Carp,—Li Yu		"	20	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu		"	12	吉魚
Codfish,—Mun Yu		"	14	鱈魚
Crabs,—Hai		"	26	及花蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu		"	16	魚
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu		"	12	墨魚
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap		"	13	沙
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha		"	10	黃魚
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man		"	13	海丟魚
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu		"	18	鱔 甲
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin		"	32	鱔魚沙
Frogs,—Tin Kai		"	33	海鱔
Garoupa,—Shek Pan		"	40	拿大魚
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu		"	16	魚
Herrings,—Tso Pak		"	20	石斑魚
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap		"	20	白鮫
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu		"	18	黃魚
Loach,—Wu Yu		"	26	魚
Lobsters,—Lung Ha		"	28	龍蝦
Mackerel,—Chi Yu		"	20	魚
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu		"	32	老貢魚
Mullet,—Ohai Yu		"	16	魚白
Oysters,—Shang Ho		"	22	花蠔
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu		"	12	西鸚
Perch,—Tau Lo		"	18	花鸚
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong		"	16	書鯪
Plaice,—Pan Yu		"	15	魚
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong		"	26	白
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong		"	28	鯧
Prawns,—Ming Ha		"	38	魚
Ray—Pai Pa Sha		"	10	魚沙石
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung		"	15	
Roach—Chun Yu		"	12	
Salmon—Ma Yau		"	30	
Shark—Sha Yu		"	7	
Skate—Po Yu		"	8	
Shrimps,—Ha		"	25	
Snapper,—Lap Yu		"	28	
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu		"	26	
Tench,—Wan Yu		"	16	
Turbot,—Cho How Yu		"	18	
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu		"	60	

FRUITS. 菓子

		Per	Cts.	
Almonds,—Hang Yan		lb.	35	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho		"	18	金生平
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho		"	—	天津平果
" Small,—Hoi Tong		"	—	蘋果
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu		lb.	—	香蕉
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu		"	3	仙香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut		"	—	栗
Caramolb,—Yeung To		"	—	楊桃
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse		each	12	椰子
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz		lb.	30	葡萄
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung		"	8	檸檬
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung		"	10	金山檸檬
Lichees Dried,—Lei Chi, small Stone		lb	28	荔枝
" Fresh,		"	—	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching		"	5	橙
" Sweet		"	8	甜橙
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay		"	—	生梨
" (Canton), Cookin,—Sha Li		"	10	沙梨
Peanuts,—Fa Shang		"	10	花生
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz		"	—	紅
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo		each	—	本地菠蘿
" 2nd " —Chung-tang Po Lo		"	—	中菠蘿
Plantain,—Tai Chiu		"	—	大蕉
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai		"	—	紅頭 梅
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau		each	14	暹羅柚子
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat		"	—	上海柚子
Walnuts,—Hop To		lb	15	合桃
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo		"	—	合桃
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa		each	—	山西

VEGETABLES, &c. 菜蔬

		Per	Cts.	
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk		lb	8	上海
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau		"	8	澳門
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin		"	—	
" Sprout,—Ah Choi		"	8	
" Long,—Tau Kok		"	10	豆
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau		each	6	紅菜頭
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa		"	8	苦瓜
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa		"	6	青瓜
" Red,—Hung Ke		"	8	紅茄
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi		lb	10	紅菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi		"	14	洋菜
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun		"	8	甘蔗
Carrots,—Kam Shun		lb	6	金筍
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi		"	8	唐芹菜
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu		"	25	乾辣椒
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu		"	10	紅花椒
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu		"	8	青辣椒
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu		"	10	英咖喱
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa		each	2	青瓜菜
Garlic,—Sun Tau		lb	8	蒜頭
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung		"	6	蒜子薑
" old.—Lo Keung		"	9	老
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan		"	12	辣根
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai		each	—	玉米
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi		"	1	洋生菜
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai		lb.	6	馬蹄
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai		"	8	桂蕊荸薺
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko		"	35	蘑菇
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa		each	—	山
Okroes		lb	—	
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau		"	8	洋蔥頭
" Green,—Shang Chong		"	6	洋蔥
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau		"	7	上海蔥頭
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi		lb.	8	中芹
Green Peas,—Ching Tau		lb.	—	青豆
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu		"	3	番薯仔
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa		"	3	洋薯
" Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai		"	3	本仔
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai		"	8	花旗薯仔
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai		"	—	福州
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa		"	3	冬瓜
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai		"	5	紅蘿蔔
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong		"	—	大黃
Sage,—Tse So		"	—	紫蘇
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau		"	8	葱
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi		"	5	
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke		"	6	蕃
Taros,—Wu Tau		"	6	
Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak		"	4	蘿蔔
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak		"	—	蘿
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa		"	4	瓜
" (American),—Kam-san Chit Kwa		"	—	
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi		"	12	節洋菜
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau		"	6	蓮
Yams,—Ta Shu		"	6	大薯
English,—Yeung Kan Choi		"	—	洋芹菜
Tau		"	—	海塘

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... $4.50
   per lb., ... .10
   (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
   per lb., ... .08
   (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
   per lb., ... .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .30
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin ... ... .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.15
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... .12
   Granulated, per lb., ... .12
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... .12
   " No. 2 " " " " .11
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
4. Frozen Meat:—
   The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]
5. Market Produce:—(See above.)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
		Russia.
Austria		France.
		Belgium.
		Japan.
Turkey		Servia.
		Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

LAST MONTH.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarykamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans reoccupy Bamhaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred ext amples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not *bona fide*.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassee, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramans Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of thy Aics is complete. Allies make substantial progress at manel points.

Jan. 17.—Russians seize important Kurlibaba Pass in the Carpathians, bordering on Transylvania.

Jan. 18.—Announced that after three days' fighting the Russians register complete success over the Turks at Karsurgan, annihilating their rearguard and pursuing the remnant of the army. Herr Kuehn resigns post of Secretary to the German Treasury.

Jan. 19.—Two German aeroplanes captured near Bar-le-Duc. German airships drop bombs on Yarmouth and King's Lynn, killing two men and two women and damaging property.

Jan. 21.—General Falkenhayn resigns post as German Minister for War, being succeeded by General Wild von Hohenborn. British steamer Durward sunk by German submarine near the mouth of the Meuse.

Jan. 22.—Announced that Allies have made good general progress in past three days, despite severe German attacks. British naval seaplanes drop bombs on German submarines and guns at Zeebrugge.

Jan. 23.—Announced that Germans attempted to pierce British line at St. Omer, advancing in massed formation, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Dutch fisherman report having seen a Zeppelin founder at sea.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th March or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd March, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 28th February, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board February 24th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered February 27th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown February 27th, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before March 8th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.

Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

COMMENCING MONDAY, 1st MARCH.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY

THE QUAINTS

IN

PIERROTLAND.

(Direct from WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.), Written and produced by R. B. SALISBURY.

Music by DICK HEWLETT and GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Plan now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E S	Hewett Hon. Mr E A, C M G
Adams E W	Hirbschlab
Allen H G	Hodge W J
Anderson Mr & Mrs Athol L	Hoppler G
Anderson Geo H	Hough Mrs H H
Backhouse J H	Hunter R
Bacon Mr & Mrs S W	Jepon R B
Bate E. R	Jones M T
Beckingsale L	Jones Mrs E L
Bellilos, Mrs E R	Joseph R M
Bell C D J	Joseph S M
Bena, G A	Kalpahdjian A
Bennett C F	Lee W D
Beswick Mr & Mrs	Lampman Mr & Mrs
Bishop Mr & Mrs A R	H A Larmone Ed
Black W M	Lloyd G T
Bole Mrs S H	Luja Mr & Mrs
Braga Mr & Mrs J V	Mann Mrs R E
Brooke C B	Mardling H J
Brown L S	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Brown Mr & Mrs W E	McChure Mrs L
Bunds J S	McCollum Mrs S L
Carey Mr & Mrs F W	McIntosh Mrs
Clayton, W E	Mehta B K
Clayton Mrs E A	Morrian J H
Coleman Dr A L E F	Middleton G S
Cooper A S	Miller Mrs James
Cornelinssen Mrs	Mody J H N
Corbin J R	Moore Wm
Cornins J T	Newton D
Cushine J T	Neighbour W R
Craig R H A	Nicolsen J S
Denison Miss H	Nolasco Mr & Mrs
Derby A	Ormiston J
Dellas Mr & Mrs	Pardee Mr & Mrs A
Doninson Mr & Mrs J M	D Pentreath Mr & Mrs
Dewley W A	Purves A B
Duffy Miss M E	Ray, E. H
Edmunds C A	Ray W A
Ehrenfels Mr & Mrs M C	Rayner Lt Col and Mrs
Evenson E	Read V
Ezra I	Reay, Miss F
Falconer Mr & Mrs P J	Rowell J P Rutherford W H
Fraser Mrs	Searle Mr & Mrs J H
French Capt & Mrs	Shorwood A M
Frary P	Sibley J C
Fuller Denman	Skott C
Glassmann Mr & Mrs	Smith Mrs A G
Gibb J	Smith W H
Goodrich C L	Smyth Mrs F
Goulboura V	Smyth F
Gould J	Smyth R
Gould Mrs J	Square Miss A
Grechaninoff G	Steckmest S
Griffiths H L	Swaffield H E
Hall Capt. T F	Taylor Capt H C
Hambuyer P	Temple L M
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A	Vida F R Watkins C E
Harper G	Weill Mr & Mrs A
Hay C H P	Wenyon W F
Heidenstam H von	Wood G G
Herbosa H E & Madame	Wright Mr & Mrs

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs W	Ilos Lt Col H Jeffries H U
Bernard Fleet Surg & Mrs	Johns Mrs R
Bowen Major	Kelgwise Mr & Mrs
Bowdler Mrs	Lofts A C
Carmichael Mr and Mrs	Martin Mrs R Mitchelmore Mr & Mrs E V
Cartwright	Moss Mr & Mrs
Cary M	Plummer J Mr & Mrs
Casalli Mr & Mrs	Pringle W J
Colleyshaw E H	Prior Miss Murray
Cousland	Pyne Major
Crichton Mr & Mrs	Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Edwards Mrs R C	Sinclair A
Falchins Major	Skinner Mis
Gaudcot Mr & Mrs	Smith Mrs Grant
Gibson Mr & Mrs A	Smith Mr & Mrs A
Hale B A Mr & Mrs	Findlay
Hall Lt-Col G	Turner Mrs
Hazeland F A	Walcott Mrs
Herbrander Mrs	Walton Col & Mrs
Humphreys Major	Young
Humphreys Mr and Mrs W G	

King Edward Hotel.

Alison Mr & Mrs	Jones D K
Almond Mrs R	Joseph J
Arnold J	King H P
Bettison Mr & Mrs W H	Kraft Mr & Mrs Lauritzen Mr & Mrs C
Briggs Mr & Mrs	Lennox Miss
Briggs Master	Leanox J
Brown C W	Mason C P
Badge W	Mayne C W
Course A	Murphy H
Cress Mr & Mrs J R	Passmore Mrs W C
Cress Miss	Pearman Mr & Mrs H
Crichton H R	Penning A L
Cross E V	Pinson A V
Cress Dr C T	Ramsay Mrs R A
Denison O G	Ranger Mr & Mrs
Blandson R A	Sassamatsu K
Duckworth F F	Scott A
Foulds I G P	Scott Mr & Mrs E H
Foy Mrs A	Shires Mr & Mrs
Fyfe A A	Sibree Dr
Graham W E	Soper C H
Harrison G L F	Thompson Mrs
Sylvester Mrs S Hayes P	Thornton G
Hunter J	Underwood Mr and Mrs J H
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm	

Carlton Hotel.

Alemberg E	Lindenfeld Mr and Mrs G J
Benfeild A	McFarlane R W
Clarke Miss M	Merriman J H
Cropley N C	Paul S
Cropley Mrs E	Rogers W D
Forks Mr & Mrs	Saintz P
Fulcher O W	Shance A J
Garratt F	Stead Mrs M E
Gonsalez Mr & Mrs A	Tall Mrs
Gonsalez Mr & Mrs R	Tsou Mr & Mrs S E
Hollway H D	Watling Mr & Mrs W O
Hoshial Dr J	Whibley A R
Jagoy Mr & Mrs B	Wilson D C
Johnson J W	
Jones J B	
Khan A A	

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr & Mrs	Jones B
Anselmo G do	Reynolds C W
Crew Mr & Mrs	Sanderson B
Dunrick A	Santos A
Easton J	Smith J
Gibbs A W	Wilson K
Grant J	Wright S H
James B	

Kingscleve Hotel.

Bolles Mr & Mrs J W	Kent Matter Lewis D
Breen M J	Logan W
Carleton A E	Lubrs J H van G
Cooper W A J	Martin Mr & Mrs
Douglas Mr & Mrs R K	Nixon F C
Dutton Mr & Mrs C A	Rawlinson R J
Fielder B E	Robertson Mr & Mrs J
Filkins Miss D	Robinson H
Forbes Mr & Mrs A	Sachse Mrs G
Gordon M J	Shields A L
Hardman A	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Hay Capt & Mrs W	Suter Mr & Mrs F
Hoogewerff	Sutton Miss
Hurley F C Masen	Thomas H F
Evan-Jones Dr and Mrs	Watkins C H
Kent Mr & Mrs	Weisler H W
	Wilson J W

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1915.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
22nd, 23rd, 24th & 27th February.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price $7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or $3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, $2.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

N.B.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a large proportion of the Receipts accruing to the Club will be donated to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND. A Grant will also be made to the Hongkong Ladies' Benevolent Fund to assist in meeting cases of distress caused by the War.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 20th February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Saturday, February 27th and until further notice **on Saturdays, Sundays & Public Holidays only** the trains timed to leave Kowloon at 2 p.m. and Shum Chun at 4.30 p.m. are cancelled. In place of the above trains, a train will leave Kowloon at 1.35 p.m. (last ferry 1.25 p.m.) and Shum Chun at 5.20 p.m., timing as under:—

Kowloon	dep.	1.35 p.m.
Taipo	,,	2.11 ,,
Sheung Shui	,,	2.29 ,,
Shum Chun	arr.	2.34 ,,
Shum Chun	dep.	5.20 ,,
Sheung Shui	,,	5.27 ,,
Taipo	,,	5.47 ,,
Kowloon	arr.	6.18 ,,

By order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 23rd February, 1915

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Dividend Declared for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Five shillings Sterling per share of $125.- is payable on and after Monday, the 22nd day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1915.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.

SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.

Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes.

Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco, Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is *the* paper for mailing to friends at Home.

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the this week's issue will depict a scene at the Hongkong Race Meeting, 1915.

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FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION — 15, Morrison Hill Road

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores will forward post free to any part of the World, or post free &c., C. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

FAMED FOR 50 YEARS

Sold by the Stores throughout all Chemists in all the Country.

REWARD OF IMITATIONS.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung & Co.).

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1915,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkwong Periods, comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured & Blue & White vases, plates, bowls cups & figures etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy," Ming incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate & porcelain bottles.

Green & red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonne vases & incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration & blackwood screens with blue & white & 5 coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood etc., etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles effected.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Commercial.

Prospects of the Silver Market.

The remarkable movements in the bullion markets before and after the outbreak of war are reviewed in Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's annual circular. Referring to the decline in silver, the price of which is now lower than it has been for 12 years, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that in consequence of the financial panic at the end of July cash silver became practically unsaleable, the price having fallen from 25-1/8d. to 23¼d. within a few days. When the market was re-opened after the outbreak of war "bears" were very anxious to cover their commitments, and there were several enquiries for coinage, which, in the absence of any sales or shipments from New York, were responsible for a sharp rise to 27¼d. The market was naturally highly sensitive and the fluctuations very violent; this was intensified by the knowledge that the bulls could in case of need take advantage of the moratorium whilst the bears could not, though in this market it may be said practically no advantage was taken of it. November was a month in which we saw rather wide fluctuations, and between the 2nd and the 5th the price advanced from 22.3/16d. to 23d., falling by the 13th to 22⅛d. (which proved to be the lowest quotation of the year), and recovering again to 23d. by the 25th. The market, however, during the past six weeks has been distinctly steadier and the tendency slightly upward." "Turning to the future" the circular says, "it is considered probable in many quarters that most of the European Powers now at war will eventually require silver for coinage purposes, and the prospects of the next few months certainly depend very materially on this factor. It must also be remembered that during the early part of next year there will be some very large crops to be exported from India most of which are expected to make good prices, and there is therefore a prospect of at least a normal demand from that quarter. While enumerating the factors that may be favourable to silver, we must also mention that the trend of production is distinctly downwards. Purchases for the Royal Mint during the last five months have been very large, and as far as this country is concerned it may be therefore assumed that the bulk of the demand due to the war has been already satisfied."

Hog Bristles in China.

One of the large exports from China is black hog bristles. The bulk of these bristles come from the northern China and Manchurian ports, and from there generally find their way to Shanghai, where they are collected by large dealers, assorted into lengths of from 2½ to 6 inches, if they have not been previously assorted, and then exported, to be made into paint brushes and other articles. The assorted bristles are made up into little round bundles, averaging from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. While the bristle business, on the whole, is increasing, it is, like many other trades, tending to centralisation in the large ports, and the smaller coast places figure less and less in the exportation, the main reason being that the facilities for sorting are not sufficient in the small ports. A dealer in an outport who can collect several hundred pounds of bristles a month finds it more to his benefit to send his lots to a large Shanghai wholesaler than to go to the trouble and expense of having them sorted and bundled and then waiting to get together a large enough lot to make it worth his while to export. The China hog, on the whole, is not a large producer of bristles, all his body, except a strip down the back and a larger spot on the neck, being covered with hair only, while the more northern hog of Manchuria and Siberia has a larger part of his skin covered with bristles. Under normal conditions it takes some 100 coolies to sort and bundle about 50 pounds of bristles a day, averaging, say, one-half pound a man per diem. The total exports of bristles from Shanghai in 1912 were 36,070 pounds, valued at Tls. 2,962,398, this being largely composed of receipts from other ports.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices		Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest		1914. Lowest		1915. Highest, 18th Feb. to now	1915. Lowest, 18th Feb. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.												
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	$800 b. ex div. £71		12,000	$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	810	860	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9⅛ equal to $27.27 for ½ year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	352½	b.	10,00	$50	$0	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	352½	350	Final of $3 a/c 1912. Interim of $18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	t.160	b.	10,000	£15	5	145	May	133	Jan.	160	160	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	$825	b.	2,400	$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	$825	$825	Final of $20 making $50 for 1912 and Interim of $30 for 1913
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	$225	b.	12,000	$100	60	2 0	April	192½	Jan.	225	225	Final of $12 mak. $15 for 1912 & Int. of $3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$150	s.	20,000	$'00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	150	150	$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$395	b.	8,000	$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395	395	$27 for 1912
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld	$6¼		30,000	$25	all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	6	6	$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	$29	s.	20,000	$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	29	29	$3 for year ending 30'6'14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld	24		80,000	$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	24	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31'12'14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	$70	b.	60,000 / 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	70	66	Final of 3% m'king 6 % on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	87/6	sa.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	87/6	85/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	$37	s.	40,000	$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	37	$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30'4'14
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$108	sa.	20,000	$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	109	108	$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$19	b.	7,000	$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	19	16	$3 for 1897
Mining.												
Kuilan Mining Admin'tion.	32/-	s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	32/-	32/-	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	$3½	s.	200 000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3½	3½	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	25/6	s.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	25/6	25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	$69	b.	60,000	$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	69	69	$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ld.	$57	s.	50,000	$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57	57	$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	52	b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	51	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	91	b.	66,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	t.94		25,000	t.100	t.100	—		—		94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	$124	b.	12,000	$50	25	128	July	120	Dec.	124	124	$3.50 for half year ending 30'6'14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	$110		50,000	$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	110	110	$3½ for ½ year ending 31'12'14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	$6½		150,000	$10	all	9¼	Jan.	7	Nov.	6½	6½	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	$41		60,000	$50	20	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	41	41	$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	t.101		78,000	t.50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	101	101	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ld.	$68½		12,500	$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68½	68½	$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	$95	b.	10,000	$100	all	—		—		95	95	$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t.132	b.	20,000	t.50	all	138	July	125	May	132	131	Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	$6¼	b.	125,000	$10	all	8¼	Mar.	7	June	6¼	6¼	50 cents 31'7'08
Kung Yik	12	b.	75,000	t.10	all	14½	Jan.	11	Mar.	12	11¾	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30'11'14
Laou Kung Mow	78	b.	8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	78	75	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	t.90	b.	40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	90	85	Tls. 10 for year ending 30'6'13
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ld.	$11	s.	60,000	$'2	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	11	$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$4	s.	50,000	$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)			50,000	$1	all	—		—		—	—	
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8	b.	200,000	$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8	7.95	70 cts. for 1913.
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	$35	s.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	35	35	$1.50 for year ending 31'7'14
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	5½		400,000	$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	5½	5½	40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	$42	b	90,000	$'0	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	42	42	$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	$190	b.	5,000	$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	190	190	Interim of $2½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	$25		60,000	$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	25	25	$2 for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.15	b	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.15	5	Final div. of 6d. making 7½d. per share for 1913
Langkats	t.40	b.	250,000	g.10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	40	40	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	$10	b.	25,000	$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New)	$1		50,000	$10	$1.	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	$1	$1	
Philippines Ld.	$5		75,000	$10	all	—		—		5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	$6		—	—	10	—		—		6	6	$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papiers du Tonkin	$20		13,200	$50	all	—		—		20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	$4	s.	20,000	$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	4	4	35 cts. for year ending 31'5'14
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	$17		50,000	$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	17	17	$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ld.	$7	s.	90,000	$10	all	8½	April	6.96	Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	$6½	s.	2,100	$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6½	6½	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	$29	b.	6,000	$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON FEB., 25, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

February 25th.

Selling		Demand India	132½	T/T Francs	2.21	Gold Leaf per tael	$57.90
T/T	1/9⅛	T/T Bombay		Demand Paris	2.21½	Sovereign	$11.10
Demand	1/9 3/16	Demand Bombay	132½	On Haiphong	7¼% prem	Bar Silver, ready	22 7/8
30 d/s	1/9¼	T/T Calcutta		On Saigon	7 " "	forward	
60 d/s	1/9 5/16	Demand Calcutta	132 1/2	On Bangkok	87½		
4 m/s	1/9⅝	Demand Manila	87½	Buying.			
T/T Shanghai	78	T/T. San F'co & N.Y.	42½	4 m/s. L/C	1/9⅞		
Private 30 d/s sight		Demand, New York	42 5/8	4 m/s. D/P	1/10		
T/T Singapore	75⅝	T/T. Java	107	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/4		
T/T Japan	87	T/T. Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10⅛		
T/T India	132¼	Demand Germany	"	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	44		
				4 m/s. Marks	Nom.		
				4 m/s. Francs	2.32		
				6 m/s. do	2.37		

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per $100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	$22 1/8	
Chinese	10 "	$22⅜	
Hongkong.	20 cts. pieces	$16	
Hongkong.	10 "	$16⅛	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOBE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP $3,250 000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) $7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen	Pekin
Fengtien	Ryolun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Shanghai
Honolulu	Tiehling
Kobe	Tientsin
Liao-Yang	Toky
London	Los Angeles
Lyons	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be known on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident System:
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	"	15 Min.
12.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
2.15 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.	"	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 P.M. and 9 P.M., 9.30 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. every half hour
12.00 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
11.30 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	"	15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.	"	15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.	"	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

CHEAP SALE.

The undersigned, who are giving up business, are now sacrificing all goods.

Special terms for large quantities. Come soon to avoid disappointment.

The following are a few lines carried:

Tweeds, Serges, Woollen Vests and Drawers, Woollen Socks, Felt and Tweed Hats, Panama Hats, Dress and Fancy Shirts; Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

WING FAT CHEONG,
High Class Tailor.
24, Des Voeux Road Central.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,000,000

$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.— Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... .....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON.
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 19	
Malwa, New	$9,025	per p.
Malwa, Old	9,125	"
Patna, New	9,325	per chs.
Patna, Old	9,200	"
Benares, New	9,050	"
Benares, Old	8,825	"

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

"BUSINESS AS USUAL."

By Reginald Arkell.

(Recited at the Strand Theatre, London, by Mr. Matheson Lang.)

John Bull may be only a shop-man, just an average business man,
But out in the wild waste places you will meet with his caravan.
The ends of the earth are the counter on which his goods are displayed,
And the seas of the world are the highway by which he carries his trade.

He has mapped the earth to his liking, he has branches everywhere,
And the nations trade at his counter, for they know that his price is fair;
His goods have been manufactured on a strictly genuine plan,
And he sticks to his own bad bargains, because he's an Englishman.

Came a pirate, drunk with ambition, a death's-head nailed to the prow,
Tearing his own pledged treaties, voiding his sacred vow;
Trampling his neighbour's landmark, burning the peaceful town,
John Bull fingered his rifle, still handing the parcels down.

Till he wrote on his window a message, a message for all to read,
"Business conducted as usual, while alterations proceed!"
Left his Missus and kiddies to carry the business on;
Sailed for the sound of the shooting—Good-bye, and God bless you, John!

There wasn't a crowd at the station to riot and make a fuss,
That may be the way with the others, it isn't the way with us.
Scarcely a word to the Missus, and the Missus was well content,
Not even a line to the Kaiser to tell him the way he went.

Till out of the Northern silence, came a message, quiet and cool,
Bringing cheer to the merchants trading in London Pool;
No proud, vainglorious boasting of enemies sunk and slain,
"The North Sea clear for shipping! Get back to your boats again!"

Swift through the homes of England the marvellous message ran,
The simple, business statement of an average business man.
An eye to the foes of England, an eye to the routes of Trade,
Running his business as usual, resolute, unafraid.

He has given us a fighting watchword, a message as clear as day,
That we can assist our Country, in our own particular way;
Scotching the idle rumour, running hot-foot through the Town,
Doing our business as usual—keeping our shutters down.

When the fighting is over and done with, and it may be early or late,
John Bull will come back to his counter, to make up his books to date,
Full payment, without any discounts, he will get when the trouble is past,
When the pirate is hanged from his yard-arm, and the war-dogs are kennelled at last.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

THE ZEPPELIN.

A Costly Production.

A very good description of the much-discussed Zeppelin airships is given in *Tit Bits*.

"In appearance," the article begins, "a Zeppelin resembles a long, narrow pencil with sixteen sides, its exact measurements being 400 ft. long and 50 ft. in diameter. If a Zeppelin were placed vertically next to St. Paul's Cathedral, it would prove to be over 100 ft. taller than this historic building. The body of a Zeppelin is constructed of aluminium, and is so built on the girder principle that, despite its extreme lightness, it can withstand immense strain. Over this frame specially-prepared rubberised silk is stretched.

"The interior of the Zeppelin envelope is not filled entirely with gas, as is the case with the balloon. It is divided up into sixteen compartments, each of which contains its portion of hydrogen gas. These 'ballonnets,' as they are termed, look like sixteen sacks lined up inside the sausage-shaped 'parent' balloon envelope. By means of this constructional system, the Zeppelin cannot be sunk unless half of its 'ballonnets' are robbed of their gas. Also these sections prevent the body of the airship being forced out of shape, through the wind resistance set up when the machine is forcing its way through the air at fifty miles an hour.

"There are two cars to the Zeppelin, placed close under the main body, and each has a petrol-driven engine, driving propellers mounted on the sides of the main envelope. Engines developing 500 horse-power are required to force these machines through the air when loaded with a crew of twenty-five men and some five tons of explosives and other equipment.

"A Zeppelin is a costly production, and £40,000 is required to build such a military weapon and equip it for destructive purposes. The expense connected with these airships does not end here. Great sheds must be erected and gas-producing plants laid down, so that the Zeppelin may have its daily feed of hydrogen.

"The speed of this type of airship does not exceed fifty miles an hour, but an ordinary head wind tremendously reduces the rate of travel of the machine. As for its climbing powers, the Zeppelin, unless its captain adopts the desperate expedient of throwing overboard all his armament at once, seldom reaches a greater altitude than 10,000 ft. in two minutes and then its upward course is slow. An aeroplane can climb 1,000 ft. in two minutes and reach an altitude of 19,000 ft., hence it can quickly rise above a Zeppelin for bomb-throwing purposes."

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

Wantsai.

1. On March 1st 1915 a branch Post Office will be opened at Queen's Road East Wantsai (next to the Sanitary Department's Offices)

2. The Office will be open for the transaction of public business from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Sundays, and Holidays from 8 to 9 a.m.

3. The delivery district will be from Arsenal St. and Monmouth Path to Shaukiwan.

The hours of delivery will be 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 & 5 p.m.

The letter box will be cleared at 7, 8, 10 and 11 a.m. and at 1, 2, 4, & 5 p.m. for despatch to G. P. O.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Awa Maru, with the American Mail ex Korea, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

The Sardinia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, Awa Maru, 28th inst.
English, Sardinia, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Dairen—Per MIYO M., 26th inst. 8 a.m.

Straits—Per TELEMACHUS, 26th inst., 8 a.m.

English Mail.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 25th inst. at 5 pm — Per MALTA, 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per HANGCHOW, 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per HANOI, 26th Feb., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAIYING, 26th inst., noon.

Straits—Per CHUNSANG, 26th inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th Feb.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HOIHOW, 27th inst., 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 27th inst., 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per LAERTES, 27th inst., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 27th inst., 2 p.m.

French Mail.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. — Per VILLE DE LA CIOTAT, 27th inst., 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) — Per YINGCHOW, 27th inst., 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 4th March.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,412, T. Hori, 24th inst.—Seattle, 16th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. L. Jones, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 21st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Hoihow, Br. s.s. 895, S. Freer, 24th inst.—Hoihow, 23rd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Atlantique, Fr. s.s. 3,472, Charbonnel, 25th inst.—Saigon, 22nd inst., Gen.—M. M. Co.

Toyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,283, O. Hayakawa, 25th inst.—Dairen, 19th instant, Gen.—M. B. K.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, Wilde, 25th inst.—Swatow, 24th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s. H. Jensen, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 16th inst., General—T. & Co.

Malta, Br. s.s. 8,063, G. W. Cockman, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Haichiang, Br. s.s. 1,342, A. E. Hodgins, 25th inst.—Swatow, 24th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

DEPARTED.

February 24.

Haichang for Canton
Luchow for Canton
Tamon Maru No. 1 for Dairen
Monteagle for Vancouver via Shanghai
Winamac for San Francisco via S'hai
Rokkosan Maru for Hongay
Kanakuk for San Francisco
Boyarin for Port Courbet
Haimun for Swatow
Feeksang for Calcutta via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

February 24.

Kilgan for Shanghai
Namsang for Kobe via Shanghai

February 25.

Jade for Haiphong
Kashima Maru for London via Singapore
Chenan for Canton
Aldenham for Melbourne via Timor
Miyo Maru for Dairen
Kirin Maru for Kobe via Amoy
Onsang for Penang via Singapore
Kanchow for Shanghai
Hangsang for Canton
Alcinous for Dalny via Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Atlantique from Marseille etc.—Messrs Berindoague, C E Richardson, E H Sharp, Legendre, T de Jonquis, Mr & Mrs T M Brooks, Le Villain, Verdenille, De Meester, Lidy, D E Casulli, Vallon, Mrs Marie, Ng Tuk-sang, Tan Khong-golu, Sisters Gabrielle & Helene, Provost, Cabioche, Le Tellec, Hong Ho, Hong Vinh, Lam Ki-huyuh.

Per s.s. Malta from Shanghai—Messrs W P Ker O M G, A Bryer, Chan Tong, Dr A F Lee.

Per s.s. Chenan from Shanghai—Mrs Berry, Mr & Mrs Smith, Rev Dr Robinson.

SUNDAY, 28th Feb.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M., 28th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per — SARDINIA, 28th Feb. 9 p.m.

(Tientsin Pukow Railway, Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 4th March.)

TUESDAY, 2nd March.

Tientsin Per—HUICHOW, 2nd Mar., 11 a.m.

A'can & Canadian Mails.—Philippine Islands, Japan and via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. America, & Canada, via San Francisco & United Kingdom via Canada — Per PERSIA, 2nd March, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 2nd Mar. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 2nd Mar. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Anping and Takao—Per SOSHU M., 2nd Mar. 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd March.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 3rd Mar. noon.

FRIDAY, 5th March.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 5th Mar., noon.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 9th Mar. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th March.

Australian Mail.—Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island.— Per ST. ALBANS, 12th March, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 29th March.

Australian Mail.—Philippine Islands, Australia New Zealand via Port Dalian, and New Guinea, via Thursday Is. — Per CHANGSHA, 29th March, 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Finadon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at noon—The anticyclone has moved eastward and is situated this morning to the north-east of Korea.

A depression is shown north-east of Hakkaido.

A depression, advancing from the west, is situated in the neighbourhood of Hankow and has caused a moderate decrease of pressure over central China.

Pressure is steady over Indo-China and the Philippines.

The monsoon will be interrupted along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. to S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy generally, warmer.
2 Formosa Channel	E. winds, fresh, cloudy,
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
25th Feb., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'ostock	7a	30.36	6		n	3	b
Nemuro	6a	29.14			w	8	
Hakodate	"	29.85			wnw	7	
Tokio	"	30.10			nnw	4	
Kochi	"	30.33			e	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.27			nne	1	
K'agima	"	30.25			ene	1	
Oshima	"	30.20			ssw	1	
Naha	"	30.15			e	1	
Ishi'jima	"	30.07			ese	3	
Benin Is.	"	29.14			se	1	
Chefoo	"						
W'haiwei	"	30.19	35	70	ene	2	cb
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.95	54		se	3	crq
Gutsiaf	"	30.02	49		sse	5	om
Sharp P.	7a	30.04	59	79		0	c
Amoy	6a	30.99	61	94	w	2	c
Swatow	"	30.02	61	88	ssw	2	c
Taiheku	5a	30.01	63	94	s	2	c
Taichu	"	30.04	61			0	b
Tainan	"	30.01	64		nne	2	b
Koshun	"	30.00	72		e	4	b
P'dores	"	30.00	66		e	4	b
Canton	6a	29.96	65	95	se	2	c
H'kong	"	29.97	63	84	e	4	c
Gap Rock	"	30.98			ene	5	c
Macao	"	30.91	73	100	ese	1	of
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phullen	6a	29.89	72	95	se	4	rf
Tourane	"	29.87	70		ssw	7	b
C. St. J.	"	29.87	73		ene	3	c
Aparri	"	29.95	62	91	s	1	b
Dagupan	"	29.92	72	78	sse	1	b
Manila	"	29.87	68	87		0	b
Legaspi	"	29.97	73	89	n	3	c
Tacloban	"	29.94	73	95	wsw	1	c
Iloilo	9a	29.92	75	84	n	2	b
Surigao	"	29.94	73	95		0	c
Labuan	"	29.93	84				

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 25.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.04	30.02	29.97
Temperature	64	63	76
Humidity	86	94	81
Wind Direction	E	E	S
" Force	5	4	3
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on the 24th 67
Lowest " " " " " 63

H.K. Observatory, 25th February.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

22nd Feb., to 28th Feb., 1915.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Ht.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Ht.
Mon.	22	m 4 2h	7.3	m 6 8h	2.3
Tues.	23	No Inferior	H.	21 7h	2.7
Wed.	24	No Inferior	H.	nor Low	W.
Thur.	25	No Inferior	H.	m 0 8h	2.2
Fri.	26	m 0 1h	7.5	nor Low	W.
Sat.	27	m 3 2h	7.6	m 5 8h	1.8
Sun.	28	m 7 3h	7.6	m 2 4h	1.7
		7 3h	7.6	25 11h	1.5
		m 9 4h	7.6	m 2 4h	2.0

m morning. a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	noon 26th Feb.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI	Sardinia Capt. J. G. Jeffery	daylight 1st Mar.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 2nd Mar.	Freight & P'sage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & P'sage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 23rd Feb., 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 16250 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 6000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERSIA (via Manila)	Sailing TUESDAY,	2nd Mar. at noon
KOREA	" TUESDAY,	9th Mar. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	" WEDNESDAY,	17th Mar. at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morani, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous communicating water watertight tanks. Fireless cookstoves, deck games, cinemas, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

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